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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
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No. 54,522.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Sept	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7933		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	3621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7933		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9595
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

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At Special Cheap Rates.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,866	Boyer	1st Oct. 1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
WERA	5,448	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,366	Guiconnet	15th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Departs	To Sail on or about
NERA	5439	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Class	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	.. 14th Sept	25th Sept
MOTORI MARU	..	J. Hands	.. 26th Sept	8th Oct
YEDOSHI MARU	..	D. Kon	.. 10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	.. 22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	.. 5th Nov	17th Nov.
YETOBOFU MARU	..	K. Sato	.. 17th Nov	30th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	.. 30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	.. 14th Dec	26th Dec.
MOTORI MARU	..	J. Hands	.. 26th Dec	7th Jan 1909.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nowroji Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing shed

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 28th Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 24th Sept.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2171	Fri. 25th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,512 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Sept, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Jask, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Sept, calling for Mails and Passengers at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about the 26th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail from Bombay about
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesich	1st October 1908
KORRBER	5,301	A. Forestl	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Daboovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STRAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5999	C. Bargughian,	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
American Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers:	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6,716	24th Sept 08.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA		6,388	24th "
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	G.P. Osborne R.N.R.	5194	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA		6388	27th " "
BARITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5089	5th Feb "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 325
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 412
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 606
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1039

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees. Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.,
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative influence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Messrs. Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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COX & CO.,

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
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Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
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Thaiping (Perak).	Honokong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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Aisung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Wanchi	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
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Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
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THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman, (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

S. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

(BROKER),

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Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,

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Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
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THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS

Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

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For 12 months, per month Rs. 136-4. For 24 months, per month Rs. 72.

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Sole Agents,
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BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
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"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:
K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
BOMBAY, 7.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has recognized, and does ecognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Baven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

To

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Bombay.

SIR,—WE, the UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS of Bombay, have the honour to request you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of this City in the Town Hall on an early day to express the sense of the Bombay Citizens for the loss sustained by the death of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART. (2nd),

We remain,
Yours truly,

B. Scott.	Dinshaw Petit.
Louis P. Russell.	Cowasjee Jehangir.
N. G. Chandavarkar.	Walter Hughes.
S. L. Batchelor.	Bhalchandra Krishna.
D. D. Davar.	Harkisondas Nurrotamdas.
J. J. Heaton.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
N. C. Macleod.	Sassoon David.
Gokuldas K. Parekh.	Adamjee Peerbhoy.
F. C. Selby.	Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey.
N. M. Wadia.	Veerchund Deepchund.
G. Owen Dunn.	Daramsey Morarjee Gokuldas.
W. D. Shephard.	Chas. H. B. Forbes.
F. C. Harrison.	G. W. Hatch.
H. E. E. Procter.	C. H. Armstrong.
K. D. Sethna.	Abdeali M. Kajiji.
Mumoobundass Ramji.	Narottam Morarjee Gokuldas.
D. N Graham.	T. W. Cuffe.
Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy Ebrahim.	Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy.
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim.	Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy
Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal.	Nanu N. Kothare.
M. R. Jardine.	A. K. Leslie.
H. G. Gell.	James McDonald.
Stanley Reed.	Geo. C. Plinston.
F. F. Gordon.	Rustom N. Vatchagandhy.
Jamsetje Ardaseer Wadia.	Surrufally Mamoojee.
P. J. Marzban.	N. R. Chichgar.
K. E. Dadachanji.	Fazulbhoy Maberally Chinoy.
Jaffer Rahimtoola.	Kazi Kabiruddin.
C. Jehanghir.	Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia

and others.

IN ACCORDANCE with the above requisition I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay in the Town Hall on on MONDAY the 28th September 1908, at 6 P.M. (Standard Time).

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, September 18.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "AFRICA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

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No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

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Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1908.

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MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Lace type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch, Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 90 lbs. Just out of work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moor Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-4-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to speak and read English a little. Pay Rs. 12 and 15. APPLY personally with testimonials, to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 25 noon.

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Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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Pressed Steel
ROWING BOATS
11 to 16 ft. long.
Complete with Oars, Rudders, &c.
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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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ISSUED FOR.....	£2,000,000
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ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,300

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the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
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For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
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Manager, BOMBAY

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LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	53 5	39 4	32 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	34 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 11	66 13	51 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	56 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Est. about 1840. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure You get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT-SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, etc. Where is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented serious illness.

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT;' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

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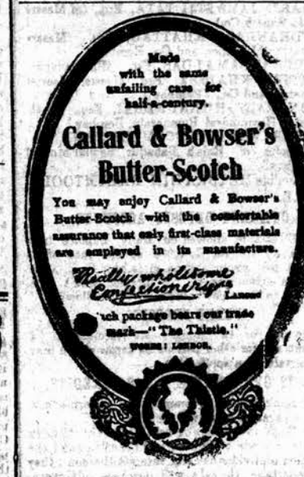

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Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
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and
PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years. Both letters are exact copies. Testimonials are unnecessary. It is easy, any machine a good substitute. Apply to Mr. D. Pestonjee, Khetwadi, Bombay.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in leaving off your nose, a pair of "REVLOO" Pinok Nez fixed to your own sense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, including of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 4-8. Gold, Rs. 7-8.

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LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACBOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
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And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
The Sure Raising Powder
mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the most reliable self-raising flour
BECAUSE—the raising ingredients keep much better in "Paisley Flour" than when mixed with ordinary flour.
"Paisley Flour" does not fail in its work.
Also it does not spot or discolour the scone.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.
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WANTED at once an ACTIVE CANVASSER, good commission.
Apply sharp. No. 246, care of this paper.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toolygunge Calcutta.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

2ND HAND almost new RUBBER TYRE ENGLISH VICTORIA, LANDEAU, VISAVIS and BROUGHAM, brand-new for sale.
Apply to
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18 Bank Street,
Fort.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cheekpieces, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Telephone No. 828.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

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GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book bindres for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

CLARKE'S B.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain W H Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Strathspey 2,852 tons Captain W Osborne arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Walton Hall, 3,203 tons captain J Leary arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport via Glasgow, Liverpool, with a general cargo, 2 horses and 2 passengers.

THE steamer Strathclyde 2,842 tons, Captain G S Orcrar sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE P. and O. Co's., steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain J. D.Andrews R. N. R. which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Shanghai brought China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. E. Talate,Mr. R. B. Jokhi, Mr. and Mrs. Leadbeter and infant and 4 deck. From Colombo—Maj H. Thomas, Dr P. Dahlke, Mr. S. C. Irvin, Mr. Jehangir and Mr. C. J. Tomes. From Melbourne—Captain M. Kerby, Mr. C. F. Reeves. From Freemantle—Captain D.Bookman. From Calcutta—Mr. A. B. Crichton.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 17th, 18th and 19th September should be regarded as full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Berry.10-10..Africa.R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

FOREIGN NAVY.

Seeadler.....Capt.....Meurer .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 21.

Abbotsford .... 2352 Scroggie .....The Bombay Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Zemberi.....2415 Baker.....W & A G & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Bullmba .....1607 Chappell ...Persian G...S M & Co
Glenatis .....2829 Davies ...James Mackintosa & Co
Dumra.....762 Cole.....M M & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garcube .....2397 Storey.....W & A G & Co
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirtay Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar ...4601 Billett .....W & A G & Co
Kirkton.....2675 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Bolton .....M M & Co
Nizam.....2041 Toms .....Turner Morrison & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Quilon .....4942 Andersen .....M M & Co
Shahaknm ...1918 Dawjee Mitha Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najtm...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Schoufels...3610 Schroeider.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathspey.....2852 Osborn.....
Terrier .....1008 Beg .....F F Campbell & Co
Umzinga ..1869 Robertson ..... A'werp.....R A Will's
Walton Hall.....3203 Leary .....K N & Co
Zinat ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair	3289	Oliver	.....	N F F	Muir & Co
D&E Calna	3963	MacCalblam	Antwerp	7-10	M M & Co
F Berbera	2791	Peckham	A'werp	3-10	M M & Co
G Islami	1603	Newly	Jeddah	26-9	Bo & P S N Co
H Mozaffari	4287	Molony	Jeddah	1-10	B & P S NCo
K Prasident	2086	Muh Chasir	Z'bar	22-9	A Strands
M Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	...5-10	B & P S N Co
N City of Agra	3096	Buck	L'pool	...26-9	K N & Co
O Moshtari	1110	Goro	Busreh	22-9	Bo & P S N Co
P Rabenfels	2943	Probert	A'werp	.. 23 9	W & A G & Co
Q Budree	1613	Baldwin	Jeddah	21-9	G Jeewajee

H W P D

Puri.....	648	.....	N F.....	B S N Co	
Bahaduri	329	Fakeera	Repairing	Bo S N Co	Ld

M W D D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	21-9	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi ...1857	Coates	N F B & P S N Co		
2 Girosella...4315	Tart ...	L'pool	24-9	W & A G & Co
3 St. Michall...3419	Parsell...	Hull...	6-10...	K N & Co
4 Orsolo...2849	Zenaro	Calcutta	22-9	F & R S N Co
5 Martin.....2433	Archer.....	Genoa.....	26-9	T Morrison & Co
7 Africa ...3565	Badessich ...	Trieste	1-10	A L S NCo
8 China 3853	Borsughan	Kobe	24-9	A Lloyd's SN Co
9 Assaye.....4395	Daniel...	Shanghai...	29-9	P & O Co
10 & 11 Delhi...4383	Andrews.	S'ghai...	19-10	P & OCo
12 Egypt ...4178	Summers	London ...	26-9	P & O Co
15 Kageshima Maru 3372	Arakawa	Kobe	25-9	N Y K
16 Alavi....2324	Hill...	Jeddah...	10-10	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Strathspey s	Osborne	Calcutta, Sept 9
	Walton Hall s ...	Leary	Newport, &c

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Bulimba s	Chappell	Persian Gulf, &c
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Umsinga for Antwerp &c.
" Africa for Trieste &c.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf &c.
" Schonfels for Calcutta.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Denairlie, sailed from Aden on the 20th instant at 5-15 p.m.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Salazie, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, the 20th instant at 5 a.m.

The P and O Co's steamer Malta, left Hongkong on the 19th instant.

The N Y K steamer Yetorofu Maru, arrived at Hongkong yesterday and will sail to-morrow for Shanghai.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Duca Balduino, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—41 bales goat hair and wool W and A Graham & Co.; 5 bales wool L Hurbhum ; 32 bales wool, G Gungadas; 80 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy & Co; 125 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 179 bales wool, J. Moolchund; 45 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 5 bales wool M. Oomersey; 55 bales wool, J Kara; 55 bales wool David Sassoon & Co; 400 bales cotton-fly and waste, N Peerbhoy; 1 bale silk-waste and 5 bales silk kakoon Killick Nixon & Co; 1,025 cwts myraballams E Oomersey; 2,000 cwts myraballams G Madhowji & Co; 504 cwts myraballams Wagji Becher; 10 cases twist, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 4,831 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 35 bales wool, J. Veerchund.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—12 bales hides H.A. Oomer; 3 cases heeradakhun M Mahomed; 200 cwts olibanum M. Doongersey; 1 bale carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co; 55 bales hides and skins H. Noormahmud and H Essa; 23 bales hides and skins H. Moosa; 69 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Egypt s—63 cases skins H. M. Halim; 5 bales carpets Fleming Shaw & Co; 8 bales carpets, King King & Co; 3 bales carpets, Latham & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—35 bales twist W and A Graham & Co.

FOR HULL.

St. Michael s—400 cwts dillseed Baner and Krause; 1,005 cwts myrabollums, E. Gomersey ; 6,750 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts cotton seed G Morarji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—6,187 cwts myrabollams, Waghji Becher ; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 25 bales hemp R Reeve and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 100 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co ; 322 bales hemp, 375 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

Berbera s—2,600 cwts rapeseed. Volkart Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Umsinga s —2,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—1,000 cwts linseed, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 5,005 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 900 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1,376 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwt gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 159 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Jefferbhoy ; 101 cwts gum, T V Godsey ; 627 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy ; 280 cwts gum L Purshotum.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s— 1,400 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts casterseed Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 290 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 500 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 200 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, 500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels s—1 bundle carpets 290 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons ; 1,001 cwts myraballams, A Virjilal ; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rabenfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Africa 1,950 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 50 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,857 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—1,090 cwts myrabolloms, W Bechor.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co,

FOR OSAKA.

Kagoshima Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Trading Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Kagoshima Maru s—200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Assaye s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 300 bales twist, G Bomonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—600 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 1,200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd September.

Programme of Parades for the week ending Saturday 26th September 1908.

Monday 21st inst—There will be Sword and Carbine drill at the Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Tuesday 22nd inst—There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Military Saddles-Swords and Carbines will be issued on parade.

Wednesday 23rd inst.—Nil.

Thursday 24th inst—There will a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p.m. punctually.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Friday 25th inst—Nil.

Saturday 26th inst—Nil.

Note—Sergt-Major Knott will attend Riding School at 7-30 a. m. daily for instructional purposes.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family. Tickets for Guests will be issued at the rate of Re. 1 each.

Application for tickets must be made to the President, Sub-Committee together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head-Quarter Office, Fort. No applications will be considered after the 20th instant.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd September.

419.—Detail for the week ending 26th Instant :—

To-day, Tuesday, 22nd Inst.—" I " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

Wednesday, 23rd Inst.—" G " Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a m.

" M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 24th Inst.—" I " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Friday, 25th Inst.—All Recruits and would be Recruits of the current season will Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. for approval by the Commanding Officer.

Saturday, 26th Inst.—" H " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, to take place in November, between Major J. Talbot, 37th Lancers, Indian Army (Assistant Military Secretary to General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O.), youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. L. Talbot, R.A., and of Mrs. Talbot Bexhill, and Dorothy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Humphreys, of Bexhill, and formerly of The Hurst, Ore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GANGARAM SAIBOO.—September 21, Mr Gangaram Saiboo, Building contractor, aged 56, at his residence, 9 Kamatipura. Funeral starts at 8-30 a.m. this (Tuesday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLUNT—September 17, at Dharamsala, the wife of A. W. Blunt, Forest Dept., of a daughter.

LAURIE—September 18, at Allahabad, the wife of K. S. Laurie, of a son.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 36m.; High water, 10-7m., 10-3a.; Low water, 8-30m., 4-6a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Triangular Cricket Match. Hindus vs. Presidency.

Entertainment, Girgaum, Church Hall, in aid of the Girgaum Girls' High School, 5-30 p. m.

Opening of Hughes Road 6-45.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h.29-4m. p.m. ; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Last day of the Triangular Matches. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m. H. H. the Maharani Shri Ajitsingji Mills, office of Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, Solicitor, 17 Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 35m.; High water, 10-34m., 10-36a ; Low water, 3-47m., 4-33a.

Thursday, September 24.—Bombay Art Society, adjourned annual general meeting, Port Trust Offices, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 11-0m., 11-7a. Low water, 4-22m., 4-59a.

Friday, September 25.—B. V. A., annual Prize distribution, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 11-24m., 11-37a.; Low water, 4-56m., 5-25a.

Saturday, September 26.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Islam. "B" Team vs. Fort and Proprietary School. Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane 4-40 p. m. Bandmann's Hippodrome, Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Grand Promenade Concert, Massed bands, Cooperage, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 28m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m. ; High water,. 11-47m.; Low water, 5-29m., 5-51a.

Sunday, September 27.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises. 6h 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 32m.; High water, 6-7m., 6-11a.; Low water, 6-1m., 6-17a.

Monday.—September 28. Public meeting to honour memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Town Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding, 6 p.m. Bandmann's Hipprodrome, Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 31m.; High water, 6-38m., 6-38a.; Low water, 6-32m., 6-43a.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During August the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 263 ; among them the number of men was 48, women 37, and children 178.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,979, the daily average being 162. The total of new patients was 647.

CONTAGION AT THE BURIAL GROUND.—On Saturday last, Vithu Bapu, a Hindu, went to a friend's funeral to Worlee cremation ground. On reaching the ground he developed symptoms of cholera and died the following day at his place.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.—Narayan Lukmon, a Hindu, was driving his labour cart along the Separi Bagh Road on Sunday morning when an electric tramcar, which came from behind, struck against it causing some damage to the labour cart and one of the bullocks.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Port Arthur — Collyer
Selection of Plantation Songs	Clutsam
Reminiscences of Gounod	Godfrey
Valse	Wedding of the Winds — Hall
Spanish Selection	La Gran Via — Valverde
Song	The Trumpeter — Airle Dix

BAND AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	The Liberty Bell — Sousa
Ein Idyll	Waldesflustern — Czibulka
Valse	Love's Dreamland — Roeder
Reminiscences of England	F Godfrey
Intermezzo	The Murmuring stream. Zavertal
Polka Song	La Petite Tonkinoise — Christine

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Kageshima Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Thursday the 24th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 5-30 p.m. the same day. Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s.s. "Praesident", will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day, 22nd instant, instead of on the 21st instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DEATH BY STEAM.—At the J. J. Hospital Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Raghuber Rampat (35), a fireman employed in the Standard Mills. On Sunday last about 5 a. m. the deceased opened the main stop valve of the boiler as usual and when he was opening the stop valve of the engine, steam came out of the top of the boiler and he was seriously scalded. Two months ago the boiler was examined by the Government Inspector, who had given the usual certificate. The deceased yesterday succumbed to the injuries. A verdict of death from shock following the severe scalds accidentally received by the bursting of a boiler valve was recorded.

BANDRA FEAST.

The Lady of the Mount.

THROUGHOUT the whole of last week, Bandra presented a gala appearance from the pomp and splendour with which its annual and historic feast was celebrated at the Mount Chapel. The Feast of Mount "Mary" or Mount "Mauli" as it is called, attracts every year thousands of people of all kinds and religions. The striking feature of this year's gathering was the surging mass of men, women and children climbing up the long flight of stone steps leading from the Market to the Chapel, through the hundreds of stalls on either side, and entering the Chapel in holy veneration of the Virgin. Many came with votive offerings for favours and relief obtained during the year. Money was thrown in heaps on the marble steps of the altar. In a side room of the Chapel were piled up candles of all sizes, wax figures of human beings, rich and plain garments and some gold and silver jewellery. In another side, pyramids of sweetmeats, bouquets of flowers, baskets of fruits could be seen in abundance. All these were the offerings of the pilgrims who came in large numbers from all parts of India. It is believed by the people that the childless are blessed with progeny by the favour of the Virgin Mary when a vow is specially made to this shrine. No favour is refused when the object of supplication is one which would be of real good to the devotee. Another striking and unique feature which I have observed on the occasion of this festival was that both Christians and Hindus take equal part in the rejoicings. The Christians leave the church after the High mass and the Benediction, and then the church is thrown open for the Hindus who go round it with music and cymbals. It appears it is the custom among Hindu "Kolis" that maidens who have been married during the year should come on this occasion and go dancing round the church in their bridal dress. Thus the scene at the church becomes highly festive and musical. As an example of the universal reverence in which this shrine is held by all classes of people, it may be mentioned that the first Lady Jamsetjee built the Mahim Causeway, connecting Mahim with Bandra in grateful acknowledgement of a favour received from the Lady of the Mount. The bridge was built chiefly to afford facility to the pilgrims to cross the Bandra creek. In 1845 at the joinit expense of Lady Jamsetjee and the Government a road was constructed to the top of Bandra Hill for the convenience of the people where a small tablet records the gift.

As this shrine has been attracting a large number of pilgrims from every part of India, a brief history of the church and of its valuable ornament, the statue contained therein, will, it is presumed, be not out of place. There is an old legend current among the people of Bandra, specially among the "Kolis," the acknowledged aboriginal inhabitants of the island of Bombay, that the wooden statue of Mary, which is now seen in the Chapel, formed originally the high figure-head of a Portuguese ship wrecked on one of the rocky islands close by, and was washed ashore and picked up by the pious Portuguese soldiers of the time. It was reverently carried and placed in the Chapel on the Bandra Hill of Nossa Senhora de Monte. This chapel was built about 1640. About 1738 when the Mahrattas conquered Salsette, they destroyed most of the churches, convents and seminaries. The Chapel on the Mount was also destroyed and the statue of Mary was thrown into the sea. Legend has it that once upon a time when a "Koli" fisherman went out fishing one day, he had the good fortune of picking up this statue from the waters, and he concealed it in the fissure of a rock near Bandra Point for a period of six months, after which it was carried in solemn procession to the church of St. Andrew. There it remained till 1761 when a new chapel was built on the hill and the statue was re-installed on a gorgeously carved wooden altar.

Another legend says that the Virgin spoke to the fisherman in a dream and told him that her desire was that the old chapel should be rebuilt and her statue placed on the altar so that she might be in a position to bestow favours on her devotees, who frequent the chapel. While these were the legends, as believed by the Christians of Bandra, the Hindus came forward with another legend and claim the image to be one of their Mauli "Parvati." Besides obtaining most of the favours sought, and aid in times of illness or danger, it appears, according to the Hindus, that the spot where the present chapel stands was originally occupied by a Hindu temple, containing the image of a Hindu Mauli or goddess, which the Portuguese had destroyed. Whatever be the truth about these legends, it is now a matter of history that the Chapel is entirely the property of the Roman Catholics and the statue is the statue of the Blessed Virgin ; but in these days of universal tolerance of religion, the Hindus as well as any other community, may rightly be proud of worshipping her as long as their reasonable prayers are granted.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Africa," Sept. 19.

Passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Saturday morning :—

Alcock, Mr and Mrs, Child and Nurse	Mayerhofer, Miss
Bannermann, Major	Mink, Mr A
Bernstein, Mr	Mason, Lt Col H E M
Bowden, Mr	Neumann, Mr
Banister, Mr	Nove, Dr E
Birtel, Miss	Oppe, Mr F A
Bompax, Mr C H	Patel, Mr
Cooke, Capt B H	Pack, Mr
Campbell, Mr	Rank, Mr
Charles, Mr B M	Rosland, Revd E
Drinan, Mr	Reichel, Revd and Mrs
Epprecht Mr H	Rosengweig, Mr
Foscolo, Mr E	Sadh Mr
Hinzee, Mr	Sha Mr J D
Hodgson, Major W G	Smith Major
Hodgson, Miss D M	Syed, Ahmed Zowowi
Hodgson, Miss M	Toussaint, Miss
Keyer, Revd D	Weiss, Mr Karl
Kirke, Mr E	Wakes, Mrs Sofia
Mody, Mr R	Weiss 3 Misses
Mreebold, Mr	Weissglass, Mr
	Watson, Mr

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 21.

The depression in the Andaman Sea has moved Westward and is now slightly East of Slipper Island and Port Blair, but the associated rainfall has been light.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast of the Peninsula, Madras, the Deccan and Chota Nagpur and local in Bombay, the Decaan, Hyderabad, the Madras Coast and the Northern half of the North East of India.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mergui and Ranchi, two inches ; Chaibassa, one and a half ; Sibsagar, one ; Dhubri, seven ; Purnea, half ; Surat and Ratnagiri, one and a half ; Bombay, Gulbarga and Cuddapah, one ; Hyderabad (Deccan) and Kurnool, one and a half ; Bellary, two ; Trivandrum, one.

Skies are heavily clouded over the greater part of the Peninsula and Assam and clear in the North-West of India, the Gangetic Plain and the Central parts of the country.

Humidity is in defect in the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces ; temperature is in defect in parts of Upper India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and Assam and local rain in the Peninsula ; also isolated falls in the rest of North-East India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla nalla In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	70·20	67·03	65·77	50·89
Monday, 21st September.	0·36	0·92	1·14	1·15
Total.....	70·56	67·95	66·91	52·04
Up to same date last year...	92·11	96·98	97·98	99·40

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 21.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1906. In cts.	Corpdg Total 1907. In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·24	61·61	46·57	89·96

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 11th September 1908:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	51	96	Khervadi.....	7	11
Baver	22	40	Nasik	10	82
Nimbhora	20	24	Devlali	10	71
Bedwad	21	85	Ghoti	86	25
Varangaon	18	62	Hotgi	14	90
Bhadli	25	40	Mohol	9	90
Jalgaon	30	62	Madha	9	39
Shirsoli	27	13	Barsi Junction ...	9	86
Mhassawad	26	91	Kem.....	6	19
Maheji.....	...	...	Jeur	3	32
Packora	24	4	Pemalvadi	8	0
Kajgaon	22	64	Diksal	4	77
Rajmane	14	80	Dhond	5	49
Chaligaon	13	96	Talegaon	26	74
Naydongri	7	61	Lonavla	167	46
Nandgaon	14	6	Neral	124	30
Manmad	9	72	Kasara	198	30
Lasalgaon	7	28			

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 21st SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower; at some places they are showing bolls. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and are in flower.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower and are showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, nosign of rain. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and are in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Unusually hot. Fine weather has set in. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dholera.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Bacsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton sowing making good progress.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear. Humidity has increased at Multan and decreased over the rest of the division where it is normal or in slight defect. Maximum has risen at Lahore and Rawalpindi but it remains still below the average there and is normal elsewhere. Minimum is normal except for a defect at Ambala. Westerly winds prevail at Sirsa and Delhi while calms are reported from other places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is generally in large defect. Day temperature is in slight excess at Mainpuri and Allahabad, while night temperature is normal except for a defect at Mainpuri. Winds are westerly to north-westerly throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared at Kotak and Karachi. Humidity has increased but still remains below normal at Jaipur. Temperature is normal. Winds are southerly at Karachi, westerly at Ajmer and northerly at Jaipur, while Kotah records a calm.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0·27 inch of raln. Cloud has increased in Gujarat and Kathiawar and skies are moderately to heavily clouded in North Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar. Humidity has increased at Surat and Indore and decreased at Neemuch ; elsewhere it is normal. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at Ahmedabad, Deesa and Indore and for a defect in the minimum at Bhuj and Indore. Winds are generally westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports light rain. Skies have cleared at Khandwa, but light to moderate cloud still persists at Hoshangabad, Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur. The amount of moisture in the air is much below the average at Sauger, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Nagpur. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Khandwa and Akola and during night at Amraoti. Winds are northerly at Nagpur, north-easterly at Amraoti and westerly to north-westerly elsewhere except at Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad which have calms.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen. Ratnagiri has received 1·52 inches Bombay 1·15 inches and Karwar 0·26 inch. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Easterly winds blow at Bombay while calms are reported from other places.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local in Hyderabad, chief amounts being 1·50 inches at Hyderabad, 0·35" at Bijapur and light showers at Poona and Sholapur. Skies remain moderately heavily clouded. Humidity has increased at Sholapur, Bijapur and Hyderabad, Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Sholapur. Winds are westerly to north-westerly generally

General Remarks.—The barometer continues to fall over nearly the whole country and pressure is relatively low on the Malabar Coast and the Deccan. The rainfall has been nearly general on the Malabar Coast, in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and local in Hyderabad and Gujarat.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in Gujarat and Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (20th)

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION FOR INDIA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" :—We have already dealt with the defects of the systems of medical training at present obtaining in India. These may be summarised as:—1 Conflicting schools of practice—the European, allopathic or homœopathic; the indigenous, ayurvedic or hakim 2. The deficiency of accommodation in the existing reputable schools 3. The establishment of ephemerial institutions devoid of adequate funds and equipment. 4 The absence of proper definition of a duly-qualified practitioner. 5 The absence of proper Central control over bodies granting diplomas of various degrees of worth but all aiming at giving the right to use letters which in popular estimation stand for well established British degrees and licenses. With regard to the first we do not desire any interference with custom and habit. People who believe in the Hakim or Vaid should be free to employ him. There should be no compulsion on anyone to prefer Allopathy to Homœopathy or the reverse. When we come to the second heading there is no doubt we touch on a very important defect. The Government medical schools and colleges are undoubtedly incapable of meeting the whole of the demand for properly qualified men, a demand which is distinctly on the increase. But we must insist on the "properly qualified." It is no use having a number of poorly-equipped institutions entering into a cut-throat competition with each other. Let the wealthy men of the Indian community come forward and endow a college with sufficient money to enable it to have a healthy and efficient existence. The splendid example of the public-spirited talukdars of Oudh may well be followed. These have subscribed to found a medical school at Lucknow, and in Calcutta at least there should be no difficulty in finding men of sufficient wealth to allow of an ample endowment being provided. We threw out the suggestion for the consideration of our Indian friends. We want two grades of institution: the school, providing for instruction up to the Hospital Assistant standard; and the College affiliated to the University and presenting candidates for the examination of that body.

But the establishment of such a truly national medical institution in Calcutta will not suffice so long as the irregularly constituted establishments are allowed to exist and grant diplomas of very doubtful value. We must therefore have something answering to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, an account of which we publish on another page. This Council performs four functions. It is a registering body, keeping a record of the entry of students on their professional studies and the qualifications they obtain. It is an inspecting body, keeping medical education up to the proper standard. It is a disciplinary body having power to remove from the registers all who are guilty of improper conduct from a professional point of view. Lastly it sees that remedies are of a proper kind and arranges for the codification of pharmaceutical substances. The establishment of such a Council for India would require a legislative enactment of the central Government. There should be a general council with provincial councils subsidiary to it. On these councils should be representatives of the Universities, of Government, of the various teaching institutions, and of the general body of private practitioners holding European or recognised Indian qualifications. With such a council we should then be sure that no institution was giving its own degrees; or was preparing candidates for examination unless its students were on the general register as having attained a definite standard of preliminary education. The council would see that every medical school was open to properly arranged outside inspection. The standard for any particular degree, diploma, or lincense would be fixed. The diploma would then have a definite and recognisable value. The public would then know what to expect when a man put L.M.S., or other initials after his name. We trust that the Government of India will lose no time in taking the matter up. If the lines indicated above are followed, there will be no reason to expect opposition except from those who are actuated by unworthy motives. As a matter of fact we have reason to believe that such a scheme would command the hearty co-operation of all respectable practitioners throughout India.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."—The opening of the Hedjaz Railway from Damascus to Medina is one of those international events the true significance of which is apt to be missed by contemporary observers. The Hedjaz is associated in the public mind with the difficulties of Moslem pilgrimage and with measures of quarantine, and the mere Man in the Street, while he may be pleased to hear that pilgrims will in future have the benefit of railway communication, is not disposed to bother any further with a railway which affects peoples with whom, and interests with which, he probably has little in common. Moreover, railway extension is so common and indeed so necessary a feature of modern progress that there is no occasion for enthusing over a comparatively short line of railway. And yet a little consideration will show that, apart from the supreme interest it must have to the world of Islam, the Hedjaz Railway is one of the most important enterprises in railway construction undertaken in this generation. To begin with, its construction shows that even the "unspeakable Turk" is capable of falling into line with modern progress. The project was only sanctioned about four years ago, and although the construction was carried out, as was done in the case of the Trans-Siberian line, by military labour, still the short time in which the thousand odd kilometres of the line have been laid is a remarkable testimony to the energy of those who had charge of the construction work. The head of the department of construction and military commandant of the line was a Turkish officer, and the engineer-in-chief, Meissner Pasha, a distinguished German officer. There was, it is true, no exceptional physical difficulties, but the fierce heat, coupled with the absence of rivers or lakes along the track was a great hindrance to progress. The difficulty of water supply was overcome by a system of wells constructed at favourable spots, as revealed by borings. Lastly, it remains to note the extraordinary interest taken by Moslems throughout the world in the progress of the railway; hundreds and thousands voluntarily assisted in construction work, while subscriptions from the Faithful poured in one continuous stream. It must also be said to the credit of one and all connected with this railway that its finances have been administered without the slightest taint of that peculation and corruption for which the creatures who hold away at Yildiz Kiosk enjoyed such enviable notoriety. As has been well said, "the Hedjaz Railway is the one achievement of the old regime in Turkey which has been absolutely clean and free from corruption. The parasites of Yildiz Kiosk had their fingers in every coffer, but they left the railway funds alone. It was a sacred enterprise, and every piastre subscribed was scrupulously expended upon the line. The commercial importance of the line is as great as its interest from the pilgrim point of view. Indeed the Hedjaz line should not be regarded by itself, but as part of the scheme of railway construction which is destined to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, by means of the Bagdad Railway. The Hedjaz line is bound to be linked up ere long with the Anatolian system. A glance at the map is sufficient to show the immense commercial importance of the line, from the point of view of the Red Sea trade with Damascus. In fact, with the Bagdad Railway bringing up the commerce of the Persian Gulf to Mesopotamia, this tract of country will acquire facilities of transport the importance of which can be easily imagined. Many years ago a project for the construction of a railway from Port Said through the neck of the Arabian peninsula to the head of the Persian Gulf was put forward but somebody or other bungled with it and it never came to anything. The idea then was that the Indian Railway system should be pushed through Seistan on to the head of the Persian Gulf, there to connect with the Railway from Port Said. Properly considered, that is the best project for connecting the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf yet conceived, and for effecting the necessary extension of the Indian system. While those who conceived the project went to sleep over it, Germany has been well to the fore with the Bagdad scheme, and the Turks have completed the Damascus to Medina Railway, and within a year or two the further extension to Mecca will have become a "fait accompli." This is a very opportune moment for reviving not only the scheme of the Port Said to the Persian Gulf Railway, but also the extension of the Indian system so as to join it. That is one aspect. Another is the extension of the Indian system to join the Russian Central Asian system. The latter cannot long remain where it is at present; its connection with the Indian system is inevitable. Why not sooner instead of later?

ARCHÆOLOGY IN THE FRONTIER PROVINCE.

THE "Madras Mail" :—The Report of Dr. Brainerd Spooner, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, on the operations of the Department during 1907-08, is a record of patient research carried on in one of the most ancient regions of antiquarian interest in this country. Eminent archæologists and Orientalists in the past, by their disinterested labours in this Provance, brought to light ancient remains of considerable historical value, which have been embodied into the earlier Reports of the Department. From the commencement of the archæological survey explorers in this region have found reliable guides in the records of travel left by the Chinese pilgrims who visited this country in the early centuries of the Christian era. Already many of the historical sites referred to by the pilgrims have been identified and explored, adding considerably to our knowledge of Indian History. A great portion of Dr. Spooner's work during the field season was devoted to further study of the antiquities of the Province. He carried out excavations at Shahji-ki-Dheri near Peshawur, which is supposed to be the site of the vanished "stupa" of King Kanishka, of the Kusana dynasty, who ruled over this tract of country towards the close of the first century A.D. Though the explorations into this historical site have revealed numerous remains relating to Buddhist sculptures and architecture, Dr. Speoner has not been able to find positive evidence of a reliable character in support of the identification of Shahji-ki-Dheri with the site of Kanishka's vanished "stupa." On the other hand, he is led to remark that "there would seem to be considerable negative evidence against it." But as any work connected with the problem of the date and history of the great Emperor Kanishka, Dr. Spooner observes, is of real importance, and however disappointing the results of the present excavations, he proposes to pursue his research during the next year in the hope of finding more conclusive evidence on the point.

His labours at Takht-i-Bahi which contains ruins of a great monastery of ancient Buddhist times have, however, yielded him more satisfactory finds. As a result of patient clearance and digging, extended over many days, he has recovered out of what had been a mere waste of debris a quadrangle with chapels on three sides, studded with a mass of little stupas containing remains of the stucco ornamentation with which they were originally decorated. Amongst the most important results of the year's work at Takht-i-Bahi was the recovery of a multitude of sculptures buried under the place, the majority of which are described to be of unusual beauty and value. So numerous have been the yields here that they are expected to fill 15 cases in the Museum. Among these are several specimens of Buddha and Bodhisatva figures of altogether exceptional delicacy and beauty. The sculptures are even more noteworthy for the extreme variety observable among them. In the matter of style and artistic feeling as well as execution they comprise specimens ranging from the extreme of excellence to the extreme of degeneration. From the existence of remains marked by such varied degrees of workmanship, Dr. Spooner believes that Takht-i-Bahi was founded "in those remote ages when Gandhara art was at its very height, and occupied from that time until the school had nearly run its course." There is still a great deal of work to do at Takht-i-Bahi; and the value and the importance of the site, he remarks, become increasingly evident as the work goes on. So struck, indeed, was Dr. Spooner with the importance and extent of the ruins at that site, which was one of the chief centres of the Buddhist cult in these regions, that he exclaims: "One does not need to be an archæologist to find things of interest at Takht-i-Bahi."

The Superintendent brings to the notice of the Government of the Province the neglected condition in which the ancient monuments in Kashmir have been allowed to continue without any steps being taken to arrest the decay that is steadily overtaking them. The archæology of the State is reported to be in danger of suffering irreparable loss, to avert which some measures towards improving the present situation are said to be urgently needed. The Director of Archæology of the State is said to be prosecuting his studies in England, and meanwhile conservation work in Kashmir has been neglected. Proposals have therefore been made to the Durbar that till such time as adequate steps are taken to put the Department on a satisfactory footing, Dr. Spooner may be allowed to provide the necessary supervision in connection with the conservation of the more important of the ancient monuments and sites in the valley. During the year under review Dr. Spooner devoted much of his energy to scientifically classifying and housing a large collection of antiquarian remains consisting of sculptures and other antiquities in the newly opened Peshawar Museum, which has also acquired the nucleus of a collection of illuminated manuscripts as well as a number of coins from different sources, including the large collection of the coins of the Sultans of Kashmir. In process of time it is believed that the Peshawar collection of Ghandara soulptures will be the richest and most valuable in existence.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

NEW IDEAS IN THE WORLD.

Some Results of the Turkish Revolution.

Some ideas are like wedges in rocks. They split into twain and the fragments never join again. Some ideas are like leaven, of which the lump is never free when once it is leavened.

In Turkey to-day the old and new are in twain, and new ideas are leavening the people beyond hope of forgetfulness. A new set of ideas is permeating the whole Eastern world and the lesson to the Western world is to mark and to learn—and to be wise. Never again in our day will the old sloth fall upon the Eastern world. And the great question is—How wise can the Western world be under the new day?

A WORLD DRAMA.

The new regime in Turkey is well worthy of the closest attention. It is, at least, drama of the first order. It is inspiriting as well. In the country universally regarded as in the world's back water, in the country regard as intellectually, politically, and morally hopeless—there has been discovered a faithful handful who have kept the faith, and have followed the gleam, and now—all the world wonders! The cities of the plain and of the desert, and of ancient history, have seen a great light because of these faithful men, and the vision once seen will never fade. All things have become new.

THE PRESS AND THE NEW MOVEMENT.

The Press is waking up to the new era in Turkey, but it is not giving that consecutive and continuous attention to what is happening which so great a world drama deserves. The most remarkable article which has yet appeared is that in the "Observer," which obviously was written by Mr. J. L. Garvin.

It is full of insight, and we reprint it at some length.

"The Turkish revolution, like the Japanese awakening compels us to revise some of the extravagant maxims which maintain that the souls of peoples are eternally separated if they differ in the colour of their skins," says Mr. Garvin. "'That East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,' has become in our time one of the cheapest catchwords of half culture.

THE FAR EAST'S NEW LIFE.

"We believed the Far East to be petrified, but it has started into new life like the legendary city of stone at the blast of the horn. We cannot doubt that the national self-consciousness stirring in China will be as mighty for change as aristocratic leadership which regenerated Japan. In our late habits of thought we were misled by the tremendous exaggeration in external differences as between East and West caused by the temporary conditions of the machine age. We were deceived by the singular ninteeth century complacency of Western nations. Their progress, which was, indeed, the splendid sum of their efforts since the Renaissance, yet only showed that the white peoples so recently issued from their dark ages—speaking relatively to the long processes of history—had more than made up their former inferiority to Arab culture, and were as far forward by comparison as they had been backward. And this not because of any permanent mental superiority, but because they held the passing advantage in knowledge and technique.

"We must evidently abandon even more decisively than hitherto the last vestiges of the faith instilled into the youth of most of us that the Western mind enjoyed a natural monopoly of its own political qualities.

THE SOULS OF NATIONS.

"You cannot sum up a race in antitheses and paradoxes as Macaulay summed up a character. The souls of nations are always in travail with new secrets not fully known even to themselves. The futility of relying too much upon past experience in our judgment of the political future is shown by the very fact that history is even more full of the unexpected than of repetitions. Even in the spirit of Islam, nay, even in the special character of the Turks, are more things than were dreamed of in the philosophy of our popular Horatios and their intellectual masters. The greater part of the Mahommedan peoples, as we see, are quite evidently no less capable than the Far Eastern countries of a much nearer approach to our own intellectual standards, to our own types of political organisation, than they have yet made.

INEVITABLE RESULTS.

"So much at least can now be said with fair certainty, and upon this point the vived suggestions of the Japanese victories receive the force of revelation from the pacific cource hitherto pursued—though a violent change may come with volcanic suddenness at any moment—by the Turkish revelution. At Constantinople, at Teheran, but also let us not for a moment forget it, at Cairo and Delhi, effort to reach the goal set up before the Oriental imagination by all Western example may be thwarted again and again. But again and again it will be repeated. There may be tremendous and even terrible fluctuations, but upon the whole there will be a steady advance.

NOTHING AS IT WAS.

"Nothing in all that furtherworld from the Neva or the Bosphorus to Tokio, can ever more be quite what it was. And these vast regions in which tradition is breaking up like the fountains of the great deep include by far the greater part of mankind. We perceive that they are subject to the same political emotions, and may prove capable of realising similar political ends by similar methods. 'Why' said a Macedonian peasant the other day when asked whether these transports of brotherly reconciliation would last, 'why should God give so good a thing only to take it away?' Wherever thoughts like this can once be framed and uttered, progress may be roughly checked, but cannot be permanently defeated. But if we are to avoid the more credulous sort of enthusiasm upon the one hand, the shallower sort of scepticism on the other, and to look on these things as we should, with a certain stern but steady optimism, still prepared to pass through the processes of action and reaction which will always continue to vex the world, we must be careful to remember three things.

IF WESTERN PRINCIPLES ARE RIGHT.

"The first makes for hope, and it is this—that if Western principles are right after all, what an immense advantage the West has and will long retain in already possessing the thorough application of methods that the East is only now beginning to establish. Secondly, the Ottoman dominion is still the very region in which once more, as in classic times Western and Eastern influences are inseparably mingled and endeavouring to arrive at a synthesis. Thirdly, the British Empire, as it stands, may be more profoundly affected by the Turkish revolution than the very regions in which it has actually taken place.

MUST MODIFY BRITISH POLICY.

"Whatever the results at which events upon both sides of the Bosphorus may arrive in the course of the next few years one way or the other they must profoundly modify British policy. Clear is it that Mr. Gladstone's convictions were but partly right, and that Lord Beaconsfield's insight was not wholly wrong. To arrive at a new and more definite attitude towards the future of Turkey without prejudice to our improved relations with Russia has become one of the most pressing and delicate problems in foreign affairs."

THE MAN AND THE IDEAS.

Behind the ideas—the man or men. Here is the man—a young Turkish officer of twenty-seven, Enver Bey, who, as the "Times" correspondent says, "by his courage and force of character has won the greatest respect and popularity among his countrymen and is using the influence which he has acquired with the wisdom and prudence of an experienced statesman."

Here is what this remarkable man said. The following are his words, taken down at the time and published with his consent:—

"'You see me at work in a political bureau, but please understand that I am not a revolutionary leader, but a soldier compelled by circumstances to take my share in politics. I am here more by accident than by design. Though I have been a humble member of the League of Union and Progress for several years, I took no public action till I was denounced by the Palace spies as a conspirator and ordered to report myself at Constantinople. Instead of obeying this order I did as my comrade Niazi did, and escaped to the hills. This gave me a prominence which I was far from seeking. Happily my brother officers know that my only ambition is to work humbly for my country.

A NATIONAL REVOLUTION.

"'The revolution is a national, not a military revolution—the rising of a whole people against a Government which had driven them to despair. The army is not the master, but the servant of the situation; it is the instrument of the nation's will. I wish to make this perfectly clear. The Committee of Union and Progress stands behind the Government and is at present taking the place of Parliament, acting as an advisory board and keeping the members of the Administration informed of all matters of public interest.

"'Though the revolution was directed against the Palace despotism the League will support the Sultan the lawful Sovereign, so long as his Majesty respects the Constitution.'"

WHAT OF INDIA AND EGYPT?

It is impossible to even summarise the new issues which arise out of all this. But here are some of the more obvious.

Now, with a Constitution in Turkey which gives 5,000,000 Arabs or Bedouins the vote out of a total electorate of 12,500,000, can we refrain from giving the franchise to educated Indians and Egyptians?

A striking article in the Nineteenth Century by A. Rustem Bey de Bilinski, who was formerly Turkish Charge d'Affaires in Washington, puts the case strongly so far as Egypt is concerned.

SHALL WE EVACUATE EGYPT?

"Having to admit, as all Englishmen must, that the United Kingdom cannot, by reason of what it owes to itself, oppose, in any case, the efforts of Turkey to establish order, security, and justice in her midst, Englishmen will also have to look squarely in the face the consequences of this attitude—namely, the transformation of the Ottoman Empire at no remote period into a Power so formidable as to make it impossible for their country to refuse to evacuate Egypt if that Power insists upon. So that Egypt will have to go, because inevitably Turkey will demand it.

"Will this be a loss? Will it be a humiliation? Neither. Great Britain entered Egypt for the purpose she declared: the restoration of order in the country. Having attained this object, she loyally opened negotiations with Turkey for her withdrawal. At the last moment the Sultan, indoctrinated by France and Russia, refused to sign the Convention which was to regulate this operation. Great Britain stayed on, and, falling in love with the good work she was doing in the country, decided not to retire until she could be sure that the edifice of reform she had raised was sufficiently advanced and consolidated not to require her further supervision."

A POSER.

Mr. Edward Dicey in the same review declares that "England always has invariably supported the claims of the Sultan of Turkey as the overlord of Egypt. She is not in a position to deny that the Sultan still exercises and has a right to exercise an ill-defined but yet a supreme authority over the Egyptian Pashalik. If this is so, our Government would be placed in a position of extreme difficulty, supposing the Sultan were to contend that the Constitution he has granted to the whole of his Empire extends, or should extend, to his Egyptian provinces."

Obviously the utmost wisdom is necessary if the whole East is not to be aflame.

MONTAGU HENRY ORMSBY, fourth son of Bishop Ormsby, chaplain to the British Embassy, Paris, and Marion Wallace Green, daughter of the late Col. J. H. Green, C.B., 12th Bengal Cavalry.

THE appointment of Mr. Taka-akira Kato by the Japanese Government as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's has, says the "Times" been received with lively satisfaction. Mr. Kato is already well-known to the British Government and people. He occupied from 1894 to 1899 as Minister, the post to which he has been re-appointed with the higher rank of Ambassador; and in those years the foundation was laid of that mutual goodwill and sympathy between the two island nations which was to bear fruit, a little later in the alliance concluded while Baron Hayashi was the representative among us of Japan. It was during Mr. Kato's former term of office as Japanese Minister in this country that Japan revealed herself to Western nations in a position of new and conspicuous prominence by her victory in the war with China. After she had thus fully vindicated her position in the Far East, her relations with the peoples of the West underwent a notable expansion and development. It was very largely owing to the personal qualities of the Japanese Minister at the same time that cordial and sympathetic relations were easily and naturally established between the Foreign Office and the Japanese Government. As a means of fostering the friendly intercourse of the two peoples scarcely less importance deserves to be attached to the tact and social qualities which were characteristic both of Mr. Kato and of Mme. Kato. After his return to Japan Mr. Kato was for some time Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he has played an active part in the recent political history of his country. His return to Great Britain in the year in which the two nations are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their first formal diplomatic engagement marks the occasion in the most agreeable way. Mr. Kato will be a worthy successor of Count Komura, the retiring Ambassador, whose statesmanlike qualities have been exercised during his sojourn in London in a manner not less admirable than marked the important part he played in negotiating the Portsmouth Treaty.

FRANCIS THOMPSON'S STUDY OF SHELLEY.

A Superb Appreciation.

A study of Shelley by so brilliant a man as the late Francis Thompson is indeed an unusual thing, but it is to be found in the last issue of the "Dublin Review." It is a superb production, "gold-dusty" with imagination.

"ESSENTIALLY A CHILD."

"The age that is ceasing to produce childlike children," says Thompson, "cannot produce a Shelley, for both as poet and man he was essentially a child. Then he asks,' Know you what it is to be a child'? He answers:—

"'It is to have a spirit yet streaming from the waters of baptism; it is to believe in love, to believe in loveliness, to believe in belief; it is to be so little that the elves can reach to whisper in your ear; it is to turn pumpkins into coaches, and mice into horses, lowness into loftiness, and nothing into everything, for each child has its fairy godmother in its own soul; it is to live in a nutshell and count yourself the king of infinite space; it is to know not as yet that you are under sentence of life, nor petition that it be commuted into death.'

A FAVOURED BUT DISCONTENTED CHILD.

"Shelley never could have been a man, for he never was a boy. The reason lay in the persecution which overclouded his scheoldays. 'The child appeared no less often in Shelley the philosopher than in Shelley the idler. It is seen in his repellent no less than in his amiable weaknesses.' His loves were 'no mere straying of sensual appetite, but a straying, strange and deplorable, of the spirit. He left a woman, not because he was tired of her arms, but because he was tired of her soul.' Of Shelley's second wife the writer says: 'Few poets were so mated before and no poet was so mated afterwards, until Browning stooped and picked up a fair-coined soul that lay rusting in a pool of tears'":—

"'No such hapless lot was Shelley's as that of his own contemporaries—Keats, half-chewed in the jaws of London and spit dying on to Italy; De Quincey, who, if he escaped, escaped rent and maimed from those cruel jaws; Coleridge whom they dully mumbled for the major portion of his life. Shelley had competance, poetry, love; yet he wailed that he could lie down like a tired child and weep away his life of care!'

HIS MOST TYPICAL POEM.

"Coming to Shelley's poetry, Thompson says, 'We peep over the wild mass of revolutionary metaphysics, and we see the winsome face of the child':

"Perhaps none of his poems is more purely and typically Shelleian than 'The Cloud,' and it is, interesting to note how essentially it springs from the faculty of make-believe. The same thing is conspicuous though less purely conspicuous, throughout his singing; it is the child's faculty of make-believe raised to the "nth" power. He is still at play, save only that his play is such as manhood stops to watch, and his play-things are those which the gods give their children. The universe is the box of toys. He dabbles his fingers in the day-fall He is gold-dusty with tumbling amidst the stars. He makes bright mischief with the moon. The meteors nuzzle their noses in his hand. He teases into growling the kennelled thunder and laughs at the shaking of his fiery chain. He dances in and out of the gates of heaven; its floor is littered with his broken fancies. He runs wild over the fields of ether. He chases the rolling world. He gets between the feet of the horses of the sun. He stands in the lap of patient Nature, and twines her loosened tresses after a hundred wilful fashions, to see how she will look nicest in his song.'

HIS ASTOUNDING FIGURATIVE OPULENCE.

"This character qualified Shelley to be the true poet of 'Prometheus Unbound.' It made him a mythological poet:—

"For astounding figurative opulence he yields only to Shakespeare, and even to Shakespeare not in absolute fecundity but in range of images. The sources of his figurative wealth are specialised, while the sources of Shakespeare's are universal. It would have been as conscious an effort for him to speak without figure as it if for most men to speak with figure. Suspended in the dripping well of his imagination the commonest object becomes encrusted with imagery. Herein again he deviates from the true Nature poet, the normal Wordsworth type of Nature poet; imagery was to him not a mere means of expression, not even a mere means of adornment; it was a delight for its own sake. And herein we find the trail by which we would classify him. He belongs to a school of which not impossibly he may hardly have read a line—the Metaphysical School.

"From the dangers that beset the Metaphysical School. 'Shelley was saved by his passionate spontaneity; no tranpings are too splendid for the swift steeds of sunrise. His sword-hilt may be rough with jewels but it is the hilt of an Excalibur. His thoughts score through all the folds of expression. His cloth of gold bursts at the flexures, and shows the naked poetry.

THE GREATEST EXHIBITION OF HIS POWERS.

"Of 'Prometheus Unbound' Thompson says:—

"'It is unquestionably the greatest and most prodigal exhibition of Shelley's powers, this amazing lyric world, where immortal clarities sigh past in the perfumes of the blossoms, populate the breathings of the breeze, throng and twinkle in the leaves that twirl upon the bough; where the very grass is all a-rustle with lovely spirit-things, and a weeping mist of music fills the air. The final scenes especially are such a Bacchic reel and rout and revelry of beauty as leaves one staggered and giddy; poetry is spilt like wine, music runs to drunken waste. The choruses sweep down the wind, tirelessly, flight after flight, till the breathless soul almost cries for respite from the unrolling splendours. Yet these scenes, so wonderful from a purely poetical standpoint that no one could wish them away, are (to our humble thinking) nevertheless the artistic error of the poem. Abstractedly, the development of Shelley's idea required that he should show the earthly paradise which was to follow the fall of Zeus. But dramatically with that fall the action ceases, and the drama should have ceased with it.

HIS MOST PERFECT WORK.

"While 'Prometheus' is said to be Shelley's greatest poem because it is the most comprehensive storehouse of his power yet the most perfect among his longer efforts is said to be the poem in which he lamented Keats. The one thing which prevents the 'Adonais' from being ideally perfect is its lack of Christian hope. Yet perhaps the poems on which the lover of Shelley leans most lovingly are some of the shorter poems and detached lyrics. Here Shelley forgets that he is anything but a poet, forgets sometimes that he is anything but a child; lies back in his skiff and looks at the clouds."

SHELLEY'S UPWARD STRUGGLE.

"Mr. Thompson says he is not blind to the evil side of Shelley's life. But Shelley was struggling towards higher things. His Pantheism was an indication of it—a half-way house from the atheism in which he began. 'The devil can do many things, but devil cannot write poetry.' Shelley's desire for a religion of humanity is one with which a Catholic must sympathise in an age where—if we may say so without irreverence—the Almighty has been made a constitutional Deity, with certain State grants of worship, but no influence over political affairs.' To the purity of Shelley's poetry only three passages could be taken as exceptions. This opalescent essay ends with the hope that 'amidst the supernatural universe some tender, undreamed surprise of life in doom awaited that wild nature.'"

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request)

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

ROVERS VS. WORCESTERS.

RAIN AGAIN FORCES ABANDONMENT OF THE MATCH.

Last evening on the Cooperage the Rovers and the Worcesters turned out to play the postponed fixture of last Friday. The sky which was bright and clear the whole day suddenly grew cloudy towards 5 p. m., and a slight drizzle commencing at 5-30 grew in proportions as the minutes flew past, till at 5-45, i.e. five minutes after the game had commenced, it was pouring in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning and a strong easterly wind. The game was continued, but there being no signs of abatement in the downpour, Corporal Tilley, who was refereeing, blew his whistle, suspending the match after about a quarter of an hour's play, the pitch at this stage being completely under water.

Fortunately there were very few spectators on the grounds and they were completely trapped by the rain and many had to wait a long time before they could get home, owing to conveyances not being readily available.

Though playing only a short time and under such disadvantages, the public were treated to some good display by the Worcesters. They have an excellent forward line and but for the pool of water in front of the southern goal stopping the ball dead, they should have secured at least two points. The Rovers' defence is not particularly sound but they have a fairly good man in goal, who may be expected to prevent a complete collapse. We saw Mungavin and another fast player on the extreme right, and properly supported, these players must save a walk over.

BURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 21.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES vs. BLACK WATCH.

Shortly after the kick off, the Black Watch obtained a corner, from which, however, nothing resulted, both teams now playing an even game, contesting every inch of ground. A good try by the Royal Irish centre-forward was well saved by the Black Watch custodian. The Royal Irish now commenced to press their opponents, resulting in two successive shots at goal, both being well saved. The play was now confined to midfield, when the outside right of the Irish getting on the ball sent in a beauty, which was also well saved by the Black Watch, and a good pass from the centre-forward to the outside-right narrowly missed scoring. The whisle now going for half time, the game stood—Royal Irish Rifles, nil; Black Watch, nil.

On changing sides, the Royal Irish playing a fast game, their outside-left sent in a swift shot at goal which the custodian of the Black Watch just managed to save at the expense of a corner, from which nothing resulted. The play now became of a very exciting order, both teams playing for all their worth. From a penalty given against the Royal Irish in front of goal, the Black Watch failed to score, thus missing the best chance of the evening. Some good exchanges followed, both sides attacking alternately. A good try at goal by the outside-left of the Royal Irish going just a bit wide. Shortly after, the ball was carried into the Irish half, when the outside right of the Black Watch sent in a shot which went over the bar. The whistle now sounded for time up, the game standing love all.

Extra time being given, the Royal Irish kicked off, and vigorously pressed the Watch, the centre-forwards in a special manner working hard. Nothing, however, took place. On changing ends, play was for the most part even, when the Royal Irish obtained a corner, which was muffed. Not to be daunted, from a good pass from the outside-right the centre-forward rushing up, made a desperate try which was averted by the full back of the Black Watch; the whistle now going for time up, when the game still stood at love all.

This was certainly the best and most hotly contested of all the games hitherto played.

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS vs. MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

This was rather a slow game, first half in the both sides attacking alternately, when the centre forward of the Artillery getting the ball sent in a swift shot, which found the net. Play after this was confined to midfield, the Volunteers pressing, without, however, any result. At call of time the game stood—Mountain Artillery, 1; Simla Volunteers, nil.

On resuming play, the Volunteers put on a spurt, the centre forwards playing up remarkably well. A good try at goal by their inside-left was saved by the Artillery goal-keeper. After this, play was mostly confined to the Volunteer half, the goal-keeper being called upon to save on several occasions, which he did in good style; but a beauty sent in by the Artillery outside-right was too much for him, the Artillery men getting their second goal. Some desultory play followed till call of time, the game standing—Artillery 2, Volunteers, nil.

NAINI TAL.

Civil Service Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Polo Tournament began on Saturday when the first game was between the 2nd Rifle Brigade and the Oxford Light Infantry. The former won by 15 goals to one.

The second game was between the Civil Service "A" Team and the 24th Punjabis, when the former won by 9 goals to two.

In the third game the 7th Lancers beat the Remnants by 8 goals to two.

POONA RACES.

The Handicaps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 21.

The following are the handicaps for the Poona Races, 6th day, Wednesday 23rd September:—

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE. Distance—About 1 3-4 miles.

Recovery (11st. 12lbs.), Perquisite (10st. 9lbs.) Tete-a-Tete (9st. 10lbs.), and Robin (8st. 3lbs.).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

THE STAND PLATE Distance—1mile

Wandin (10st. 7lbs.), Absentee (9st. 2lbs.), Mother Goose (8st. 12lbs.), Oakton (8st. 12lbs.), Cinder Bill (8st. 10lbs.), Sacristan II (8st. 6lbs.), Auber (8st. 6lbs.) Posco (8st. 4lbs.), Golden Gleam (8st. 6lbs.), Pelargonium II (8st. 2lbs.), Lachlan (8st. 2lbs.), Hunting Horn (8st. 1lb.), Royalist (7st. 12lbs.) Admiral Crichton (7st. 11lbs.), Dulcimer 7st. 9lbs.). Zotique (7st. 5lbs.) Squire Alfred (7st. 4lbs.), Mallinyook (7st. 2lbs.), and Keenadan (6st. 9lbs.)

If top weight accepting be under 9st. 7lbs., it will be raised to that amount and others in proportion.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Urs (9st. 14lbs.), Oakton (9st. 12lbs.), Lady Leslie (9st. 3lbs.), Mozart (8st 6lbs.), Lady Meta (8st. 5lbs.), Familiar (8st. 4lbs.), Master Theo (8st. 3lbs.), Pincher (8st. 2lbs.), Prince Lyon (8st. 1lb.) Gun Metal (8st.), Singleton (8st.), Alruna (7st 13lbs.), Rustile (7st. 13lbs.), Vocalist (7st. 12lbs.) Lefterin (7st. 11lbs.), Lady Lomond (7st. 9lbs.), Windy (7st. 5lbs.), Winsome (7st. 6lbs.), Conscience (7st. 5lbs.), Sue (7st. 5lbs.), Dormont (7st. 4lbs.), and St. Michael (6st. 4lbs.).

If top weight accepting be under 9st. 2lbs., it will be raissd to that amount and others in proportion.

THE ALL PONY PLATE Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

Lady Leslie (10st. 3lbs.), Lady Nannie (10st. 1lbs.), Pantry Girl (9st. 11lbs.), Comeback (9st. 10lbs.), Florrie (9st. 7lbs.), Russley Rose (9st. 6lbs.), Gun Metal (9st. 2lbs.), Chippy Norton (9st.), Wild Boy (8st. 11lbs.), Cracker (8st. 8lbs.), Mandeville (8st.), Encourage (7st. 9lbs.), Koko (7st. 8lbs.) Tet-a-Tete (6st. 7lbs.) and General Fife (6st.).

If top weight excepting be under 9st. 12lbs., it will be raised to that amount and others in proportion.

THE DESERT HANDICAP. Dissance—1 mile.

Young Kohinoor (9st. 12lbs.), Moonib Pasha (9st. 9lbs.), Ashroff (9st. 11b.), Commander (8st 12lbs.), Vasco (8st. 11bs.). Moodlool (8st. 9lbs.) Lookman (8st. 7lbs.), Hazza (8st. 6lbs.), Antica (8st. 4lbs.), Mint (8st. 3lbs.), Amood (8st. 1lb.), False Start (7st. 13lbs.), Osborne (7st. 5lbs.), Company (7st. 4lbs.), Fritz (7st. 11b.), Saree (7st.), and Elector (6st. 10lbs.).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.

Bay Middleton (10st. 3lbs.), Dilerjung (9st. 11lbs.), Grey Falcon (9st. 3lbs.), Scimitar (9st.), Mudlool (8st. 8lbs.), Mint (8st. 7lbs.), Darby (8st. 4lbs.), Young Gazelle (8st. 2lbs.), Shanwar (8st. 2lbs.), Sir Jamal (8st.), Mountain King (7st. 13lbs.), Permit (7st. 12lbs.), Rajput (7st. 11lbs.), Minz (7st. 10lbs.), Betty (7st. 6lbs.), Engine (7st. 5lbs.), Squire (7st. 11b.), Yatim (7st.), Saree (6st. 12lbs.), Settler (6st. 10lbs.), and Rufus (6st. 7lbs.).

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Boxing Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 21.

In the Boxing Tournament the winner in the Middle Weights Semi-final on Friday last, between Cook and Bolesworth was Cook and not Bolesworth as wired.

The Finals took place on Saturday evening last, before a large number of spectators.

The following are the details:—

BANTAMS.

Corporal Daniells, Dorests, beat Private Richards, Leicesters.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Drummer Hemming, Worcesters, beat Private Munday, XIIth Hussars.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Private Marke, Middlesex, beat Gunner Symons, 76th Battery, R. F. A.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Lance-Corporal Smith, Lincolns, was awarded the prize; Private Jarvis, Northamptons, scratching owing to illness.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS FINALS.

Postponed till to-day, owing to one of the competitors, Private Hall, suffering from fever.

A special contest took place between Private Bolesworth, Leicesters, and Lance-Corporal Weight, Northamptons. The former won after the splendid fight.

In distributing the prizes Colonel the Hon'ble H. Addington, Commanding the Madras Brigade, made a short speech congratulating the competitors on the excellent boxing exhibited. He pointed out that the noble art developed several good qualities in the soldier. The popularity of the Tournament was evident from the fact that it drew competitors from remote places like Ahmednagar and others. Before concluding he expressed, on behalf of himself and of all concerned, thanks to Mr. Fred Rogers for bringing about the Tournament and working it to a successful end, and to Mr. Pelly for the able way in which he had discharged the arduous duties of Referee.

NEW MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Subject Referred to Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 21.

A numerously attended public meeting of Mahomedans of Madras was held yesterday evening to concert measures for forming an association to be called the Central Muslim Association of Southern India, to protect the community's political interests in this Presidency.

Nawab Syed Mahomed, Khan Bahadur, presided.

Yacoob Hasan Sait proposed an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to a representative committee as the notice given for holding the meeting had not been sufficiently long. It also pointed out that for their association to be a strong political body it should be run on the same lines as the All-India Moslem League.

The amendment was carried, and a preliminary committee having been elected, including the All-India Moslem League, the meeting terminated.

SIR ERSKINE PERRY ON TESTIMONIALS AND MEMORIALS (1852.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is not a more odious work on the part of a publicist or a journalist than to discuss and criticise the merit or demerit of movements for testimonials to a gentleman in his life-time or a memorial to a departed citizen. Unfortunately Bombay enjoys the unevisable notoriety of its papers being the arena of keen and some acrimonious discussion on moves of this sort. From considerations of decency and good taste I should abstain from naming these movements in the past, the memories of which, however, are pretty fresh in the minds of the public. I recently came across a very memorable utterance of Sir Erskine Perry (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay), who lays down a canon of civic duty and responsibility as regards testimonials to living and memorials to departed citizens. On September, 1852, a meeting of the friends of Mr. Framji Cowasji met at the Elphinstone College under the presidency of Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to consider the fittest mode of applying the funds raised by public subscription to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Framji Cowasji.

The Hon'ble Sir E. Perry, in seconding a resolution that the funds for the memorial be appropriated to the formation of a musuem in connection with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society and that Government be requested to erect a building to contain a lecture room, laboratory, and to permit the building to be called the Framji Cowasji Institute, delivered the following speech, which I crave your indulgence to reproduce verbatim, forcibly bringing out the strong conviction and opinion of the great lawyer and judge on the demoralising tendency of voting testimonials and memorials to the living or the dead without any consideration of their fitness or propriety:—

"I have been requested to second this resolution; and tired as I am, having been sitting in Court many hours to-day, I cannot be silent upon the subject of it. You, as his friend and as our colleague, Mr. Chairman, know how highly I estimated the character of our deceased friend (cheers). He was not a scholar, and for the last ten years of his life he was not a wealthy man: indeed he had fallen into evil days, and yet he managed to secure the esteem and love of all who came within his influence; and the question which suggests itself is—What were the qualities which won the esteem and love, which he possessed, of all the inhabitants of Bombay! His eminent good citizenship. He possessed that virtue, not common among people now, in an eminent degree. It is a virtue too little exemplified by our Hindu friends,—who I hope will excuse me for so saying,—nor is it universal among the Parsees, but it is more so among them than among other classes. Framji Cowasji exercised that virtue more than others of his countrymen: he was a steady good citizen, bold enough to speak out his opinion, and energetic to exert himself to do his country good. These virtues we are desirous to see universal. Having said so much, it will naturally be a matter of wonder to some of my native friends how it is that I figure so humbly in the subscription list to this testimonial. It is a question which may well be asked, and I will assign the reason. For years past I have had a very great aversion to these testimonials: they have been carried too far, so as to appear ridiculous in the eyes of society generally. They have usually been given to public men,—official men; and as a point of policy I should much like to see the system of presenting these testimonials abolished. I have often thought that it would be better if the rule which prevails in the Army with respect to the presentation of testimonials to officers there, should be extended to civil society and that it should be neither careful for them to accept, nor decorous for society to present them with such testimonials. Though I have subscribed, and not niggardly, to every testimonial which has been promulgated, I held back when this was proposed; and that is the reason why the sum opposite my name in the list appears so insignificant. On reflection I think that in this instance I was wrong; because the arguments I have alleged as leading me to think disparagingly of the system of presenting testimonials generally, do not apply to the individual to honour whose memory the present testimonial is proposed; and when I to-day heard the objects aimed at by it recounted, I felt convinced that I was so; and I feel myself called upon by a strong sense of approbation of those objects, to say how very desirous I am to see them fully realised.

Our friend the Chairman has read a highly eulogistic notice of the late Framji Cowasji and his services; and we have heard what a deep interest he took in the proceedings of these young men who have formed themselves into a society for the object of conferring benefits upon their countrymen. It will, I am sure, be gratifying to them, and to Professor Patton who has gone hand in hand with them in all their efforts, to hear what Government says upon the subject. I catch the eye of one young man who especially, I know, will be gratified to hear this eulogium:—

'The voluntary association of the educated youth of Bombay for the purpose of instructing their countrymen, and of bringing all within their influence justly, to appreciate the advantages of education, is very gratifying to Government, as it is honourable to the parties concerned.

'In particular, the spontaneous institution, by the same young men, of female schools, which they also entirely support, must be regarded as an epoch in the history of education in this Presidency, from which it is to be hoped will in due time be traced the commencement of a rapid, marked, and constant progress.'

That is strong language from the Government of the Presidency, my friends. When we hear of the friends of that man proposing a plan in honour of his memory whereby the society of these young men may gain "a local habitation and a name,"—which will give them far more extended opportunities for the diffusion of science, for the reception and collection of scientific objects and a place of accommodation for the truth-seeking, self-instructing classes of the native community;—when we hear of a proposal like this, it must command our admiration. There is one particular feature in this matter to which, if this is to be considered the inauguration of the building and the institute, I must call attention. In those efforts which have been made by the young men of Bombay for the diffusion of knowledge and science, they have been assisted liberally and gladly by the elder portion of the community. This is not usually the case in ordinary undertakings and projects; and it is very satisfactory phenemenon,—youth and age consorted together in the most useful and honourable occupation which could be pursued by them. We cannot but look upon this with admiration. There is a tendency in the heart of youth to become inflated, and a desire to throw off their obedience to the just authority which belongs to those who are elder in life and riper in experience than themselves. It is, therefore, a complimentary homage to the individual to honour whom this Institute has been set on foot—that the elders of society come forward so graciously, and united, hand in hand, with the younger and more ardent members of society for the advancement of their measures. As I before said my apathy to subscribe to this testimonial was a mistake on my part, or the argument I gave for any aversion to testimonials in in general did not apply to this case; and I have expressed as forcibly as I can my approbation of the scheme proposed to perpetuate the memory of Framji Cowasji. But it behoves us to act as well as to talk; and I therefore beg that the secretary will add another cipher to the figures opposite my name in the subscription list."

It will be very interesting after the lapse of half a century to identify "one young man" in the above speech with our veteran countryman Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji now in the evening of his life at Versova, then (that is in 1852) Assistant Professor at the Elphinstone College, and who had the privilege of seconding the resolution in a very felicitous speech. This utterance of Sir E. Perry, unearthed from old reports, after the lapse of half a century ought to be read with instruction and profit and it is hoped that the moral pointed out by Sir E. Perry will be laid to heart by a good many in our midst who have contributed in a way to demoralise the tone of public life.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will appreciate in common with your thoughtful readers the thoroughly impersonal way in which I have tried to free the public life of this city from movements of the kind against which Sir E. Perry has spoken so.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSEE.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Claim for Damages Dismissed.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Perin Ardasir Patel, daughter of Mr. Ardasir Dunjibhoy Patel, Barrister-at-Law, against the G. I. P. Railway Company, in which the plaintiff prayed for judgment for Rs. 10,000 as damages sustained by her by the discomfort and pain, bodily and mental, caused to her by reason of her illness occasioned by the inhalation of gas in a railway carriage, and by the serious injury done to her health and constitution and general prospects of life by the injuries caused to her, etc. A similar suit was filed against the company by Mr. Ardasir Dhunjibhoy Patel, Barrister-at-Law, in which the plaintiff prayed for Rs. 50,000 damages for the loss sustained by him by the death of his wife Awabai, caused by the inhalation of gas in the defendants' carriage while travelling. The two cases were heard together. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. P. J. Padshah, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, appeared for the plaintiffs at the hearing. Mr. Robertson and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The case extended to twenty-eight hearings, and fifty-two witnesses were examined. Mr. Justice Davar delivered an elaborate judgment, which occupied two hours and a quarter in delivery.

Mr. Justice Davar, in the course of his judgment, said that the death of Mrs. Patel subsequently seemed to have filled her husband, Mr. Ardeshir, one of the plaintiffs, with much resentment against the Company, and embittered his mind against them. This state of feeling was very natural under the circumstances. Incidents, at first trivial and commonplace had, since her unfortunate death, loomed large in his mind, and assumed an importance they originally never possessed. The more the Company attempted to convince him that there was no defect in the carriage, nor was Mrs. Patel's death due to their negligence, the more emphatic grew the conviction in his mind that his misfortune was entirely due to their default. That there was nothing wrong with the gas fittings of carriage No. 2142, and that there was no leakage or escape of gas, was also proved by the evidence of Jugeshwar Pal, the gas charger at Bhusawal, and the evidence of Mr. Bell. An entry in Pal's book shewed that when the carriage arrived at Bhusawal its cylinders had three atmospheres of gas in them. They were charged at Jhansi to their full capacity of seven atmospheres, so that the gas used up between Jhansi and Bhusawal was four atmospheres. This Mr. Bell said was the average consumption in a carriag similar to carriage No. 2142 during a night's journey. Mr. Bell based his statement both on calculations and a test he personally made; and his Lordship had no reason to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Bell's conclusions. The fact that, roughly speaking, four atmospheres is the average consumption, and that three atmospheres of gas were left in the cylinders when the carriage arrived at Bhusawal, showed that there was not any marked or appreciable wastage of gas between Jhansi and Bhusawal. Then arose the question—If there was no escape of gas in the carriage how do you account for the simultaneous illness of the members of the plaintiff's party and the development of the same symptoms in all of them? How again do you account for the unanimous opinion of Drs. Kapadia, Lilawalla, Bahadurji, and Colonel Khareghat, and to some extent Colonel Mezer. They said they suffered from headache, nausea, vomiting, giddiness, dizziness, and irritation of the throat. The defendant's witnesses said the sickness must have been due to indigestion and chill. Here to a certain extent the Court was compelled to enter into the regions of speculation. There were certain facts from which the Court must draw its conclusions. The party started for a holiday. It would be important to ascertain their general condition previous to their journey. Ardasir used to suffer from chronic nasal catarrh and asthma. The discomfort of eight people travelling in in small compartment was by no means small. Movements of the body must have been very restricted, and the fatigue consequent on a long and tedious journey of many hours must necessarily be very great. Ardasir's condition could not have been bettering as the journey continued. Hormasji was a very feeble old man. The smallest exertion evidently told on him. He fell in a faint while giving his evidence. Mrs. Patel appeared to have been a lady of an active mind and cheerful disposition, but his Lordship had considerable difficulty in believing that she was physically robust. She had a cold which left a slight degree of bronchial catarrh. She also suffered from neuralgia. The very masterly analysis of Mrs. Patell's prescriptions in the report of Captain Gordon Tucker helped one very considerably in judging of the state of Mrs. Patell's general health. The reasoning in the report appeared to his Lordship to be sound, and he had supported his views in his report very effectively in the evidence he gave before the Court. Taking the evidence and the photos together, his Lordship was inclined to believe that Mrs. Patell was a lady of delicate constitution with a weak digestion. His Lordship did not think she had any serious lung complaint at Muzzafferpore. It was by no means a violent suggestion to make that the party probably ate more than was good for them, or it it something that upset their stomacha. All these considerations led his Lordship to the conclusion that there was good a deal of force in Mr. Robertson's theory of "internal disturbance consequent on indiscretion in eating during this long journey." Again there was the theory of a chill being caught by these people. They started from a very cold part of the country in about the coldest part of the year in the early morning. They must have undergone some very violent changes of temperature. They must have experienced a change of temperature ranging over 27 degrees within each 24 hours of their journey, and that without any suitable alteration in their garments. When they went to sleep four windows were left open. Lavatory door was left half open. Anyhow two of the windows were fully open.

To Mr. Justice Davar's mind, the theory of railway sickness, started by Captain Tucker, did not recommend itself; he found it difficult to believe that more than one person succumbed to its attack simultaneously, or within a short time of each other. In support of the theory of the plaintiffs about the broncho-pneumonia, from which Mrs. Patel and Miss Perin Patel suffered, and which they attributed to the inhalation of gas, they principally relied on the evidence of their medical witnesses, Dr. Kapadia, Dr. Lilawalla, and Dr. Bahadurji, who were very decided in their opinion that the illness was entirely due to inhalation of gas. The doctors combated the theory of chill and indigestion; their evidence, in some measure, was supported by the evidence of Colonels Khareghat and Meyer. But in respect of the technical knowledge of irrespirable gases, the defendants had an immense advantage over the plaintiffs. They examined witnesses who were experts on the subject they deposed to, in the truest and best sense of the term. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Bundt spoke from long experience and familiarity with petroleum oils, their fumes and vapours. Mr. Burch, the Chief Engineer of the Bombay Gas Company, was brought up almost all his life in an atmosphere of gases. Captain Dickinson had unusual opportunities of studying oil gases, and manufactured oil gas, in the early part of his life. As Chemical Analyser to Government, he had varied and unique opportunities of studying and analysing gases among other things. His method of analysis contrasted much more favourably with the simpler and cruder method of analysis employed by the plaintiffs' witness, Father Sverp. Add to this, the very careful and elaborate discussion in the latter part of Captain Gordon Tucker's report on oil gases and their effect on the human body; and there could be no doubt left that this body of evidence was most valuable. This portion of the evidence called on behalf of the defendants not only forced conviction on the Judge's mind, but he was free to admit that it did something more; it entirely displaced and destroyed certain early strong impressions formed in his mind while he had been listening to plaintiffs' evidence. As to the result of the inhalation of gas, Mr. Hummell, Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, stated, among the opinions given by other witnesses in the case, that when he sent his workman to the bell of the gas-holder, before it was properly exhausted of gas, the man behaved like a drunkard; he began laughing, and singing, and otherwise enjoying himself. If asked to come out he would not; he had to be pulled out; but he got alright afterwards. Mr. Ellis, assistant in Messrs. Graham & Co., who was in charge of their oil installation when it was at Mody Bay, said that when the oil was drawn off the tanks, the gas remained; the effect of the gas on the men was that they appeared to be intoxicated, excited, unsteady, not knowing what they were about. They tried to run about in the tanks. Other men were sent in to take them out; then they were laid on their backs, out in the open and they recovered. Mr. Bundt, who was in charge of the Burmah Oil Company's installation in Bombay, had a larger experience than Mr. Ellis. He said that, putting the men too soon in the tanks to clean them out after the oil was drawn off, made the men run about in half an hour. When ordered to come out, they looked at witness and laughed in a foolish way; other men had to be sent in to bring them out These were witnesses who spoke from practical experience.

His Lordship then discussed the evidence on the theories of poisoning due to carbon-monoxide and incomplete gas-combustion. By far this most important witness, he said, in the case was Captain Dickinson. Not only did he rely on his own knowledge and learning, but verified his conclusions by experiments. He was not in any sense a partisan witness: everything he said he supported by good and sound reasons, and by reference to books of authority. In the course of his cross-examination by Mr. Padshah, he said that after he had repeated his experiments, he was so sure that he said he would not mind being in the carriage all night with all the gas in the three lamps turned fully on, unlit. He was prepared to do that now, with the windows shut. Colonel Collic joined Captain Dickinson in the offer to travel in the carriage with the gas on, unlit, and the globes open. This offer was not made out of mere bravado; but from clear conviction that the gas would go out from the opening at the top of the lamp if the windows were shut and the atmosphere in the carriage was still; or, if the windows were left open, the gas would be constantly swept out of the carriage even if the draft prevented its going straight up through the chimney, past the air baffling apparatus, out into the open air over the roof of the carriage. After discussing the large body of the evidence of the railway servants given on behalf of the Company, Mr. Justice Davar observed that he must record his finding on the question of permanent injury of which Miss Perin Patel, one of the plaintiffs, complained, and for which she sought to recover damages from the Company.

The medical evidence in the case, though apparently conflicting, was really not irreconcilable. There was no doubt in the Judge's mind, after his having studied carefully the evidence of Dr. Bahadurji and Colonels Meyer and Khareghat for the plaintiffs; and of Colonel Collie and Dr. Field for the defendants, that there was some damage still left at the base of the right lung, as the after-effect of the broncho-pneumonia she suffered from. Miss Perin was a bright vivacious young lady of a cheerful temperament, and in good health; it was possible that the injury might be permanent. At present, getting soon out of breath when running, or exciting herself otherwise was the only inconvenience caused to her. In addition to the 28 days of hearing and fifty-two witnesses examined before his Lordship, witnesses had been examined in Muzzaffarpore and Cawnpore and Dr. Field was examined *de bene esse* before his departure to England.

His Lordship had noticed with much satisfaction that the attitude of those connected with and representing the Company was throughout the hearing most sympathetic; and Mr. Robertson's conduct of the case throughout the prolonged hearing was distinguished by great consideration and kindly feeling towards the plaintiffs. The defendants had made it absolutely impossible for the Court to hold that there was or could possibly have been any escape or leakage of gas in the carriage in question. His Lordship expressed his sense of appreciation of the excellent manner in which the defendant Company's case was prepared by their legal advisers and placed before the Court. The Company must feel indebted to their solicitor (Mr. Yorke Smith) for the admirable manner in which their case was prepared: and to their counsel for the manner in which the case was placed before the Court.

His Lordship reviewed the evidence at great length and found that the gas apparatus and gas fittings attached to the carriage on the 14th December, 1906, were in perfect order, and there was nothing defective or faulty in any part of the apparatus or fittings. There was no leakage or escape of gas in the defendants' carriage in which the plaintiffs travelled from Jhansi to Bombay. The symptoms exhibited by members of the plaintiffs' party in the early morning of the 14th December, and thereafter during the journey, were not symptoms produced by the exhalation of the gas used in the defendants' carriage in which they travelled. The broncho-pneumonia from which Mrs. Patel and Perin Patel suffered subsequent to their journey was not the result, either directly or indirectly, of the inhalation of gas used in the carriage. Mrs. Patel's death was not due, either directly or indirectly, to the inhalation of gas in the carriage. His Lordship also found that Perin had traces of some injury which might become permanent, such injury being the after-affects of broncho-pneumonia from which she suffered. In coming to the conclusion that there was no leakage or escape of gas, his Lordship said he was not unconscious that it was very unsatisfactory to brush aside the evidence of the plaintiffs and their party as a mere delusion. They were not witnesses to whom the Court was prepared to attribute deliberate untruth; and if his Lordship was driven to that conclusion, they were responsible for driving his Lordship to that conclusion. They had not been able to help his Lordship to arrive at any other conclusion. On the other hand, the defendants had made it absolutely impossible for the Court to hold that there was, or could possibly have been, any escape or leakage of gas in the carriage in question. They had proved beyond all doubt that the gas apparatus and fittings of the carriage had not been touched or repaired or set right since the plaintiffs travelled in it. The onus of proof of negligence was in the first instance on the party charging it; and in this case the party charging the defendant Company had failed completely to prove any negligence on the part of the Company. His Lordship, in conclusion, found that the death of the plaintiff's wife was not caused by any act of negligence or breach of duty on the part of the defendant Company, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to any damages. His Lordship dismissed both the suits with costs, but having regard to the fact that Perin succeeded on the issue as to her allegation of permanent injury, his Lordship directed that the plaintiffs should pay to the defendants all the costs, except the costs of two days' hearing.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

In the High Court, Appeleate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case in which Malkarjunappa original plaintiff and appellant sued Chanmalappa and another, original defendants and respondents, to set aside a summary order and to get a declaration that the land in dispute was not liable to sale in execution. Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar appeared for the appellant and Mr. P. P. Khare represented the respondent. The allegation of the plaintiff was that the land belonged to one Sangappa and Ellappa who sold it to the father of plaintiff who is in possession of it. Defendant No. 1 sold the land in execution of a decree against Sangappa, and defendant No. 2 purchased it at the Court Sale. Plaintiff's father had intervened to raise the attachment but he died soon after and the application failed on that account. Plaintiff prayed to set aside this summary order and to declare that the land was not liable to sale in execution. Defendants denied the plaintiff's claim.

The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Bail Hongal, who dismissed the suit with costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Belgaum dismissed it and held that plaintiff was not a transferee for consideration. He observed that if the plaintiff was not a transferee in good faith and for consideration, he would be protected whatever Sangappa's intentions were, but on the evidence he held the consideration was not proved. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships observed that in this case the learned District Judge had found that the sale deed which was sought to be proved had the effect of delaying and defeating a creditor. He also found that the plaintiff who claimed under the sale deed was not a transferee for consideration. He was therefore entitled under the Transfer of Property Act, Section 53, to presume that the deed had been made with the intention of defeating and delaying creditors. Under these circumstances their Lordships held that the Lower Court was right in confirming the decree of the first Court and in dismissing the plaintiff's suit. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT ON BOARD A SHIP.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel charged one Kale Khan, a servant on board the P. and O. Company's s. s. "Assaye," with theft of property belonging to a passenger on board the steamer.

The prosecution case was that Haji Ahmed Haji Abdul Latif, the complainant, left Jeddah on the 28th ultimo, and lost his money during the voyage. The accused was charged with stealing the money, and was alleged to have made over some portion of it to one Bustani. The latter is said to have absconded to Jammu in Kashmir.

The case was remanded.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 22

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

10-08 Mehta D and D Moledina Oomer vs Dorabji Jamsetji Tata and another Ardeser H D and Co. past heard.

29-08 Wadia G and Co Ardeser Bejonji Sarti vs Sayed Sardar Alikhan Payne and Co.

27-08 Dikshit D and S Daji Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others Hiralal and Co.

573-06 Bhaishanker K and G Datatraya Balwant Chitnis vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

Commercial cause.

582-08 Malvi H M and R Messrs Velji Lakhamsee and Co a firm vs Messrs Bhugwandas Parasrama Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

Mehta and S; Ishifally Noorbhoy vs Mahomedally Jivaji Mendiwala Jehanger and S.

291-08 Pestonji K and K Shavaksha Ruttonji Bomonji vs James Mackintosh and Co; and another Wadia G and Co.

224-08 Payne and Co Jehangir Shavaksha Bomonji vs Radhakison Dwarkadas Mulla and M.

214-08 Jamsetji R and D Vira Prema and Co the firm vs Mahomedbhai Ismufbhai Edgelow G W and Co.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lallbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Brothers the firm Mulla and M.

194-08 Widia G and Co Dinbai vs Framji Shapurji Ghandy Bicknell M and R.

202-08 Bhaishunker K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shevlal vs Bomonji Rustomji Thakurdas and Co

263-08 Mehta and S Moolabai widow vs Bulripram Tikaram S A Tyabji.

322 08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros vs Lalbhai Mohanlal and others Tyabji D and Co G G W and Co.

279-08 Daphtary F and D The Ripon W Co Ld vs Esaji Laybhoy Ardeshir H D and Co

217-08 Tyabji D and Co Bai Bahadur Shrikisondas Nagubdas vs Shridam Gopinath M H M and R.

325-08 Edgelow W and Co Dinshaw Dorabji Mistry vs Jaffer Canji Thakurdas and Co.

283-08 Daphtary F and D Hirji and others vs Bhai Thanker (Ramshanker and others T A Ghandy.

6-07 Captain and Mahomedali alias Mahomedbhai Hasonali vs A M Jivanji & Co Thakurdas and Co.

196-08 Nanu and Co Ismailji Shaikji Noorbhoy vs Haji Noor Mahomed Gulamu Morad Crowford B and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

12-08 Captain and V Malshanker Khushal vs Parbhooshaker Juggonath Unwala and P.

14-08 Soloman J Judha Baruk Daniel Ramrujker vs Aron Abraham Sankar and others Dinshaw and D.

18-07 Daphtary F and D Vizram Dharsi vs Nonbai widow Jehangir G and B.

27-07 Mulji and K Bai Tahoebai widow vs Kanji Pitamber Madhowji K and Co.

28-07 Dikshit D and S Bai Notambai widow vs Kushaldas Harkisondas Madhowji K and Co.

32-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Munecbeler Pirojdha D Sethna vs Dadabhoy Nowroji Dady Sethna vs an Others Payne and Co Nanu H and Co.

6-08 Little and Co Gihabai and others vs Kashinath Gopal K Nanu H and Co.

16-08 Unwalla and P Soonderji Chaturbhuj and others Dinshaw and D.

17-08 C P da Cunha Angelina Isabel D'Mello vs David Daniel Rodrigues and others Madhowji K and Co.

19-08 Raghavay. B and N Bai Vaikore vs Pattousey Hirjiwan Wadia G and Co.

Long Causes.

722-07 Mahubhoi J and N Harnandrai Baijnath vs Roduram Nanpram Tyabji D and Co.

716-07 Pestonji R K and Co Dunjishow N Darukhana Walla and Co vs Munshi E Ahmodin Ardesher A D and Co.

618-07 Thakurdas and Co Vajir Hajibhoy Bhanji vs Allarakeia H Bhanji Smithan B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Summary Suit for disposal.

716-08 Thakurdas and Co, The Peoples Bank of India vs Moosa Hasam Vishram and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

258-08 Mulla and M Shivprasad Bousedhar vs Beharilal Nandram and others.

285-08 Chitnis M and M, Trimbakrao Anandrao Mantre vs The Oriental Agency Co, Dinshaw and P.

423-08 Jebangir and S, Jiwandas Gordhandas vs Joshi Jeram Canji.

498-08 S A Tyabji, Narotum Pitamber vs Jivabhoy Virchand and another.

592-08 Malia and M, D R Umrigar and Co vs Mangaldas Gokaldas Masruwalla.

650-08 Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamsudin alias Murkey bin Bundu Miya Murkey vs The Advocate General of

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1908.

WHAT NEXT?

On Thursday last our readers were informed that the Bombay Government had issued orders remitting the fine of Rs. 1,000 imposed on Bal Gangadhar Tilak at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court under Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code and that the fine if already levied should be refunded. Yesterday we published the text of an official Press Note setting forth that the "Government of Bombay have commuted the sentence of transportation for six years passed on Bal Gangadhar Tilak by the High Court of Bombay to one of simple imprisonment for a like term. In consideration of his age and condition, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was accorded special treatment while in the Sabarmati Prison before his removal to Burma." This latter announcement is not difficult to understand. His age and physical condition may render it advisable to refrain from inflicting hard manual labour on this or any other convict. But why advertise it? As to the remission of fine no explanation is offered, and we venture to think no explanation which would prove satisfactory to the general public can be offered. We refrain from repeating the observations which the former announcement have called forth. Few are couched in Parliamentary language. Moreover, many difficult questions have been asked us as to what this "juggling with justice" means. "Does it signify," asks one correspondent, "that we may expect after the lapse of another four days to read that the whole sentence has been remitted and that Mr. Tilak has been offered a seat on the Legislative Council or at the India Office?" "Are we to understand," asks another, "that Government has no confidence in the High Court that it thus over-rides its rulings? Are our Judges incompetent that their interpretation of the law is ignored and their sentences set aside?" Certain penalties have been imposed for certain breaches of the law and if the law is to be respected, those who administer justice must be supported, not stultified. These are arguments and observations which are being given utterance to with the utmost freedom and in the plainest of plain language in Bombay to-day, for public opinion has been stirred to lively interest. With many of the views expressed by correspondents, who have addressed us, we are in full sympathy. We abstain from publishing their letters lest disapproval of the course Government has adopted be fanned into something more serious. But we would like to recall to memory the words of Mr. Justice Davar in sentencing the accused Tilak, which apparently have been overlooked by the Government of Bombay or the Government of India—which latter we have reason to believe has dictated the course we complain of. Be it remembered that Mr. Justice Davar is not one of the "unsympathetic ruling race," who might by the unenlightened be presumed to be unfavourably prejudiced against the prisoner, but one of his own compatriots, a patriotic Indian in the truest sense of the word.

His judgment, his observations, and the sentence he inflicted were approved by the whole Bench and by every law-abiding citizen: And what did he say? These are the precise words "Ten years ago you were convicted of a similar charge. The Court dealt most leniently with you then, and the Crown dealt still more leniently with you. After you had undergone your simple imprisonment for a year and a half, it was remitted on conditions which you accepted. It seems to me that it must be a diseased, a most perverted, mind that can think that the articles you have written are legitimate articles in political agitation. They preach violence. They speak of murders with approval, and that cowardly and atrocious act of committing murders by bomb not only seems to meet with approval, but you hail the advent of bombs in India as if something had come to this country for its good. As I said, it would be only a diseased and perverted mind that can consider that bombs are legitimate instruments in political agitation, and it would be a diseased mind that can ever have thought that the articles that were written were legitimately written. Your hatred of the ruling class has not disappeared during the last ten years; and these articles were deliberately and defiantly written week after week—not written, as you say, on the spur of the moment, but a fortnight after the cruel and atrocious outrages committed on English women. I say such journalism is a curse to the country. I feel much sorrow in sentencing you. I have done nothing but consider, and consider most anxiously—in the event of a verdict of guilty being returned against you—what sentence to pass on you. I have decided to pass a sentence which I consider will be stigmatised as an instance of what I call misplaced leniency. I don't think that I can pass a lighter sentence than I am going to give you. I think for a man of your position and circumstances that sentence will be sufficient to vindicate the law and meet the ends of justice. Having regard to your age and other circumstances, I think it is most desirable in the interests of peace and order and in the interests of the country which you profess to love, that you should be out of it for some little time. On the first two charges, I sentence you to three years' transportation on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively not concurrently—that is in all you will have six years' transportation; and on the third charge, which is punishable not by transportation but by a fine or imprisonment, I do not think I will add to your troubles any additional period of imprisonment. I therefore fine you Rs. 1,000. . . As to the fourth charge, I direct its withdrawal under Section 333, and such withdrawal will be tantamount to your acquittal."

We fully approved of the sentence and the reasons which impelled Mr. Davar to inflict it. He exercised a due meed of leniency, but he appropriately referred to the fact that after the former conviction the prisoner accepted terms and conditions which he failed to fulfil, and towards him, therefore, no further clemency was called for. Why it should be now considered necessary we cannot understand. The man knew full well what he wrote and the risk he ran. But even his last words in public were inflammatory. His address to the jury was intended rather as an incentive to sedition than as a statement for his defence. Is it to be inferred that Government after all does not consider the offences of which Tilak was convicted so very serious after all? Does Government and its advisers disapprove of the words of the Judge, that writings such as Tilak's do not seethe with sedition, that they did not preach violence, that they did not speak of murders with approval and applaud the cowardly and atrocious act of committing murders with bombs? If not, if conduct such as Tilak's is not to be severely punished, if a man found guilty and duly sentenced is to be let off one portion of his punishment on one pretext and another on another, what is the use of going to the expense and trouble of prosecuting him at all? The people who have to pay the bill are the people who are entitled to ask and to demand protection. If the Judges of the High Court are incompetent, if their decisions are unworthy of respect, let us have the High Court reformed and the Judges replaced by more capable men. If they are such men as we are entitled to expect, let us have them supported and their hands strengthened. If offenders are not to be punished in accordance with the law, of what use is it having Judges at all? Of what use is it Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and men in even higher office talking of firmness? We should prefer to see firmness exercised to hearing it talked of.

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

In its issue of the 12th instant our Allahabad contemporary publishes a lengthy but exceedingly interesting article on "Archæology and Moral Responsibility" over the initials E. A. R. H. We understand that these four letters represent a member of Bombay society, who, to judge from the tenour of the article in question, has made a very complete study of scientific archæology. Starting with the most recent report of the archæological survey of India the writer comments upon the enormous potentialities of archæological research and excavation in India, pointing out that before any definite results can be obtained, the staff of the department throughout the Indian continent must pass through "as severe a course of training and practical experience as that which forms the equipment of European excavators." It is unquestionable that up to the present date we have merely scratched the surface of the field of archæological research in India. Such provincial establishments as now exist have hitherto trusted themselves simply with the preservation of the monuments of past dynasties that lie above the surface of the ground and have possessed neither the time, the money nor the experience to seek for the treasures hidden beneath the soil. Even the preservation of ancient menuments has suffered to some extent from the paucity of trained men in the department, and for the actual rebuilding of objects of historical and architectural interest the archæological surveyors have been forced to depend upon the maistries and overseers of a Public Works Department, which, while possessed of enormous experience in the erection of jails, kacheris, bridges and culverts, has very little knowledge of the art of restoring archæological masterpieces. We remember the almost passionate grief of the Provincial Superintendent of Archæology who, having drawn up plans and instructions in minute detail for the complete rebuilding of a very ancient Hindu temple and having handed them over to the engineering department of the district in which the relic was situated, returned a year later to find that a zealous overseer, anxious not to make any mistake, had whitewashed the face of every single block that contributed to the formation of a splendid facade and had painted upon each a large black figure in Marathi. From the archæological point of view the temple was for the time being as much ruined as if it had been permitted to remain in its former dilapidated condition. Another difficulty with which archæology in India has hitherto had to contend is the comparative indifference of the Native to the study of that subject; and this may be ascribed to the fact that the Native is not yet educated up to the point at which he can appreciate the value and the absorbing interest of this most important branch of historical science. The youth who passes through the ordinary school and university course thinks of nothing but the legal, engineering, and clerical professions. His ultimate aim and object in life is either to secure a tolerable practice as pleader in the police court or to obtain some fairly-paid post in one or other of the departments of Government. His training and mental outlook are not such as to imbue him with the desire to study art for art's sake, at the expense of a few years' poverty, and in the majority of cases he would as soon think of cutting off his right hand as of apprenticing himself to an expert and scientific archæologist in the hope of being able at some distant date to throw fresh light upon his country's magnificent past. The same indifference to the value and the needs of archæological research characterizes the wealthy native of India. The rich Jain whose personal fortune aggregates lakhs of rupees is only too ready to build a meretricious modern temple in the most flamboyant style, with dropsical elephants guarding the entrance to the inner shrine and a cheap eight-day clock ticking monotonously above the figure of the 24th Tirthankar; but he rarely thinks of offering the money thus spent towards the cost of restoring some priceless monument of early Jain or Hindu architecture or towards the cost of excavating some ancient site justifiably held to conceal most important materials for the elucidation of an earlier epoch.

On the other hand, while the Indian still lacks the general education necessary to inspire him with the desire either to devote his life to the study of archæology on scientific lines or to subscribe freely to the cost of scientific excavation, the danger of "misplaced zeal on the part of those who represent an educated public in this country" must be most carefully forestalled. "Not only," writes the experienced author of the article, "is archæology a science which demands scientific treatment or none at all, but the results of activity in this particular science are perhaps more serious than in any other. The unskilled amateur who digs to see what interesting objects he can find, may destroy for ever the history of a millennium in a single day. The services of Schliemann, the pioneer of classical archæology, can scarcely be over-rated; but we should remember that his wonderful discoveries must be comparatively insignificant compared with the records which he daily destroyed through ignorance. A Schliemann was a necessity in opening up the way for archæological research, but if all explorers on Hellenic sites had followed the method or lack of method of Schliemann it is safe to say that the great sites which have added so immensely to our knowledge of the consecutive history of prehistoric ages would have afforded little but isolated finds, detached and unpleasurable." As an example of scientific archæology at its best the author of the article puts forward the excavations carried out by Dr. Evans at Cnesses, and urges that excavations in India should not be attempted in the smallest degree except under the supervision of experts of this type. We accept as fundamentally sound all that the writer lays down, but would merely observe that Dr. Evans is a wholly exceptional individual, endowed not only with abundant genius and a very complete scientific training, but possessed also of natural instinct for careful tracking and discovery which is usually associated with a particular racial type. At present, with the possible exception of the present Director-General of Archæology, India possesses no individual with the qualifications essential for the prosecution of Indian archæological research on the lines now accepted as requisite for classical research. "The apprenticeship which those who wish to prosecute original work in classical archæology must serve is in the words of the writer, "long and laborious." "Beginning with a sound foundation of the classics followed by what is called the archæological course an advanced and specialised branch of classical learning, the student must then work hard at comparative history, must acquire the spoken language of the country, must study from the beginning its manners, customs and institutions, and the general course of its civilization. He must learn to detect foreign influences and must gain in the companionship of some skilled excavator the actual practical experience which is above all things essential. He should cultivate the habit of close and detailed observation and should acquire the faculty of fixing and recalling at will a visual picture. A certain knowledge of engineering, mechanics, and geology can hardly be dispensed with. An excavator must understand surveying and plan-drawing, and is seriously handicapped if he is not himself a careful draughtsman. He must be workman and supervisor; a strict disciplinarian and competent organizer. He must have judgment and imagination, and highly trained artistic perception."

If this standard of excellence be applied to the Indian archæological department of to-day, one can appreciate the patent difficulties which confront the progress of the science in this country. It seems almost hopeless to expect that any improvement will take place for many years to come. For the present the authorities might well consider the suggestions put forward by the author of the article to found scholarships for students who wish to qualify themselves for archæological research, to insist upon a scientific training in western and classical methods as essential for appointment to a provincial surveyorship, and to awaken the interest of the youth of India in the study of the antiquities of their our country. The Universities could help much towards the realization of these proposals, and wealthy natives would deserve quite as well of posterity by founding scholarships and contributing towards the cost of scientific excavation as by erecting drinking-fountains or hospitals for animals. As to the amateur archæologist, whom the author of the article obviously regards with supreme contempt, it is safe to say perhaps that under the strict orders now in force regarding unauthorized excavation there is little danger of his jeopardising the work of experts in the future, particularly as the desire for research of this character is only to be found among a few officials in the employ of Government, who, even if they do not comprehend the crime of dilettante excavation are yet very sensible of the prime need of obedience to the Firmans of Government. The article, which considerations of space forbid us to discuss further, is well worth perusal by both experts and laymen in this branch of scientific education.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIA AND THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Legislative Programme.

THE WHEAT COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 7.

At a dinner to the Admiral and Officers of the American fleet at the Yacht Club here the other evening, Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, in the course of a speech, said he regarded the acceptance of Australia's invitation by the United States as perhaps the most generous made in recent times by one nation to another. What, he asked, has been the result? The people of Australia have, for the first time, seen a battleship and a fleet of battleships forming an object-lesson of what a fleet is being is. That I most ardently desired my countrymen to see. And Australia would do well to study the policy of those behind the men and the guns. The American fleet's voyage is unprecedented in naval history. When it was said that the Americans were never to become a great marine power, I felt sure the assertion was one of those convenient prophecies of ignorance which was doomed to be surely refuted. Possibly, as some cobwebs of such a theory are to be still found lurking in some corners of the Pacific, it may have been thought necessary to send the fleet as a broom to sweep them away. There is now no doubt in Australia as to whether America is a great naval power. You have the privilege of meeting to-night at your table representatives of America's navy, and if Australians ought to be able to judge anything with a fair mind, it is a man when they meet him. I think we know our men in this instance. These are those who, if we went into a "scrap" we should like to have on our side. In these battleships they show us the last word but one in naval construction. They can show us in their own country the absolutely last word in that art. If there has been a navy that has set the pace in all naval matters it has been the British navy. We believe the officers of that navy can judge another navy, and what is their testimony upon the American battleships? It is that today it is the second navy in the world. I want to say a word as to what all this means to Australia. America could not take a first place in the world until she had a first class navy. If you are worthy the name of Britons and Australians you cannot be content to accept defence ultimately at any other hands but your own and you must do your share in providing yourself with a navy that will suffice for harbour and coast defence. But for the British navy there would be no Australia; but does that mean, therefore, that Australia should sit still under the shelter of the British navy? Those who say that we should sit still are not British, and are not worthy of the name of Briton. You cannot be content to expect defence at any other hands than our own. You must do your own share, but the share of Australia is not a fleet of 16 battleships. Australia cannot show so many or such a magnificent display of maritime power for a long time to come, but she will never possess marine power or naval capacity if she is not content to creep before she can walk, and walk before she can run. We have been too long before we have attempted to creep and do something on our own behalf. We cannot displace the squadrons in these seas, but we can add from our own blood and our own intelligence—which we take leave to believe and trust in—something that will make such a commencement as shall launch us upon the beginning of our naval career. We must improve our harbour and coastal defences, and we may in time create a defence which shall rank among the defences of the Empire. Australians should begin to do that now by bringing forward modest proposals and encouraging the seafaring spirit amongst the people by supporting yacht clubs and similar bodies, to whom the country might look to supply something better than the raw material—indeed, material that is on its way to become disciplined material, for manning an Australian navy. I hope our guests will realise that the welcome Australia has given them has been no Ministerial or Government, or official or society welcome, but a welcome from the people. Every hand in this community, from the hard hand of the artisan to the softest hand of woman, has been extended to our comrades of the American fleet. They must not hold the soft hands of our women too long. I just put that in as a word of warning. I thing it is needed. If they do hold these soft hands rather long they will be very dangerous rivals to the native born Australians. We cannot afford to give them much start. It is lucky for us in that aspect that they have less than a week to stay here. For all that we do not want them to go farther from us. We want them to hold our masculine hands at all events, and I ask you, therefore, to join me with enthusiasm as men who honour their country, in drinking the toast of the American Navy.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Ministers profess to anticipate a very short session, and state that Parliament should be up early in December, by which time they trust to have disposed of the Federal capital, defence, and Northern Territory questions, leaving the settlement of the financial issue for next year. Much, of course, depends on the attitude of the House.

During the week informal conversations have taken place among members of the Corner Opposition. It was put by some of these gentlemen that a proposal to assist the Labour Party to obtain office could not be entertained. This proposal did not emanate from the Labour Party, the members of which profess to know nothing about it, but from some of the Opposition Corner members. It was never a direct proposal, but was simply put forward as a feeler. One of the leading members of the Corner told his colleagues plainly that he would be no party to such a scheme. "How can we," he said, "go before our constituents to fight the Labour Party if we now help them into office? We must maintain our present attitude of unqualified opposition." These views are shared by several other gentlemen sitting in the Opposition Corner. Apparently no one knows what the Labour Caucus intends to do, and it is probable that no decision will be come to until after Parliament meets. The following views of one of the foremost members of the House of Representatives, not a Labour member, may be interesting: "I think," he said, "that we shall stop in this session. Next year Mr. Deakin will ride for a fall, and the Labour Party will be done in. This will give an opportunity for all opposed to Labour to combine and the Labour Government will be ousted. There will then be a direct fight at the next elections between the new National Party and the Labour Party, as Parliament will at last have been resolved into two parties, and the three elevens will have disappeared."

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT COMMISSION.

Before the Wheat Commission at Adelaide on Friday, the Premier (Mr. Price) gave evidence. He said that during the recent trip to the old country he came into contact with leading millers and other dealers in wheat in various large centres. A complaint voiced generally was that South Australian wheat was deficient in flour strength, although it was excellent in all other respects. It was cleaner than any other grain sent to the British market, but people at home liked a moist bread. Millers had told him that if South Australian shippers could guarantee wheat from the lower north they would take as much as could be sent, for mixing with other varieties. In all the large centres he visited, wheat was handled in bulk, and the elevator system was increasing in popularity. He was told that a smaller cornsack would be quite as acceptable as a larger-sized bag. Mr. Vaughan drew attention to Mr. Darling's statement that the Government's daily wheat telegrams contained information of a stale character. Mr. Price replied that when he and Mr. Norton, South Australia's commercial representative, were in the Liverpool Corn Exchange, an agreement was entered into whereby Mr. Norton was to be supplied with the very latest wheat quotations, and those now being sent out could be absolutely relied upon. The people at home were quite satisfied with the manner in which the South Australian wheat was marketed. Mr. Johnston was recalled. He stated that there had been no consultation among members of the "honourable understanding" as to passing on to the farmers the benefit of reduced railway freights. Every merchant dealt with the matter individually.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

Members of the different State Ministries spent Thursday morning and part of the afternoon in dealing with the affairs of their respective States and the Commonwealth. Four States were represented at the gathering which developed into a impromptu State Premiers' Conference. The States represented were Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. The first subject considered by Ministers related to the inter-State certificates and the allowance which, it had so often been suggested, Victoria and New South Wales should make to Tasmania in order to compensate that States for its loss of revenue from Customs through goods being imported into Victoria and New South Wales, and paying duty in those States, and subsequently being sent over to Tasmania. It was decided that the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales could not recommend any payment being made by their States to Tasmania, and Captain Evans intimated that he was prepared to accept their decision as final. All the Ministers participated in a discussion concerning the relations of the Commonwealth and the States regarding the encouragement of immigration. Some time ago the Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) wrote to the States asking them to furnish him with statements showing the number of immigrants which each could receive for the next three or five years, and the form in which each would like the Commonwealth to advertise its resources abroad. Ministers decided to adhere to the resolution on the subject passed at the last Premiers' Conference in Melbourne, and declared that while the Commonwealth should advertise the resources of the States as much as possible the control of immigration should be left in the hands of each State.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S FAREWELL.

Prior to the departure of his Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Northcote) on September 2, for Sydney, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of Melbourne waited on him and presented him with a valedictory address. The Lord Mayor, in handing over the address, said that he and the members of the City Council had come to say a last farewell, and to express to Lord Northcote the best wishes of the citizens of Melbourne for his Lordship's and Lady Northcote's future careers. They looked forward to their Excellencies continuing for many years the good works their lives had been identified with in Australia. They were sorry, indeed, to lose them. Lord Northcote, in reply, said:—"Among the many pleasing souvenirs which we shall take from Australia, this one from you we shall place a very high value on. It is gratifying, indeed, to think that gentlemen like you, who have had many opportunities of witnessing Lady Northcote's and my own attempts to do our duty, should express, at the close of four and a-half years, their recognition that we have done our duty. You have expressed the hope that in future we shall discharge the duties entrusted to us as well as we have discharged our duties here. I venture to suggest that, to remove any doubt some of our Australian friends may have, that they should come across to the old country to see how we are fulfilling our duty there. It will always be a pleasure to us, as private citizens at home, to do anything that we can to assist the prosperity of Australia." (Hear, hear.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Federal Government are likely within the next few days to arrive at some decision with reference to the provision of wireless telegraphy stations on the coast of Australia and Papua. The first of two series of tenders for a service closed last week. Five companies—three British and two foreign—have submitted offers for the installation of a complete plant at Fremantle, Port Moresby, Thursday Island, Goode Island and Cape York. None of the companies demur to selling their Australian patent rights straight out to the Commonwealth Government, and all the arrangements suggested are made subject to the terms laid down, under which the plant must be capable of receiving messages sent by ships on the sea carrying any of the known systems of wireless telegraphy. The tenders are to be reported upon by Mr. John Hesketh, the Chief Electrical Engineer, and a recommendation to the Postmaster-General will be made next week.

AUSTRALIA'S OVERSEA TRADE.

Official figures, showing the oversea trade of the Commonwealth for July, were made available on Wednesday. In comparison with the same month in 1907, imports have increased by £89,963, whilst exports have diminished by £502,311. For the first seven months of the current year the imports of merchandise show an increase of £312,937, but the falling off in gold received from oversea makes the total of imports less by £13,133 than in the same period of 1907. The volume of exports continues to decline, the shrinkage in the value of merchandise being £8,840,138, but gold shipments reduced the net decrease in exports to £6,357,590. The character of the season and the great drop in the values of the principal products are responsible for this retrograde movement.

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[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

On September 19th, at St. Baldred's Church, North Berwick, Mr. Percy Henry Havelock Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers, son of Lieut.-Col. Bailey, late R.E., married the Hon. Isabel Nora Gwendoline Balfour, daughter of the late Lord Kinross and the Dowager Lady Kinross.

BERLIN PEACE DEMONSTRATION.

GREAT GATHERING.

Anglo-German Entente Sought.

REDUCED ARMAMENTS DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

A great Anglo-German Workers' Peace Demonstration was held at Berlin to-day, in which 25,000 participated.

The feature of the gathering was the presentation by the Labour Commoners, attending the Inter-Parliamentary Congress, of an address signed by 48 Commoners and 3,012 officials of the British Trades Unions, claiming that the Anglo-French "entente" was primarily due to the British workers denouncing the incitements of the Capitalist Press, and inviting the German workers to co-operate and secure an Anglo-German "entente" and reduction of armaments.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

The Kaiser and Peace.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The German Crown Prince, bidding farewell to the delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, on behalf of the Kaiser, said: "Throughout his reign my father has made the maintenance of peace his foremost care. It has often been uphill work, but it is worthy of the unremitting efforts of the noblest spirits of all nations."

LORD CURZON'S ACCIDENT.

Not Yet Convalescent.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

Lord Curzon's wound is much inflamed and he has been ordered the strictest rest.

PARIS TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GUTTED.

£1,500,000 Damage.

TWELVE HUNDRED LIVES ENDANGERED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The huge Central Telephone Exchange in Paris was gutted by fire last evening, destroying communication with the provinces and abroad.

The fire broke out in the basement, which was full of gutta-percha and paraffin, and spread with lightning like rapidity.

Twelve hundred girls employed on the Exchange had narrow escapes.

The damage is estimated at one and a half millions sterling.

THE NEWCASTLE ELECTION.

Irish League and the Eucharist Procession.

ROMAN CATHOLICS DENOUNCE MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Newcastle branches of the Irish League representing 3,000 voters, have decided to support the Conservatives as a protest against Mr. Asquith's action in connection with the Eucharist Procession.

An Episcopal message was read from Catholic pulpits reminding voters of the grievous indignity offered to the faith.

TREACHERY ON A CRUISER.

Sailor Destroys Gun-Sights.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

The Cruiser "Gibraltar" has arrived at Perth, Western Australia, with a blue-jacket in irons, who confessed to having thrown overboard the ship's gun-sights, valued at £700 sterling, when a fortnight out from Plymouth, whereby the vessel was rendered inefficient. He will be court-martialled at Sydney.

THE LUARD MURDER.

Press Methods Criticised.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

At the inquest on General Luard, Mr. Warde protested against the Press reports of General Luard's letter, in which he was made to say he was unable to face his son. The letter made no mention of his son.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

The Liverpool Attitude.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The papers this morning publish columns of matter dealing with the Lancashire cotton lock-out, which is a fight between the two greatest combinations of capital and labour in England.

Both sides are well supplied with funds.

As the whole industry is dependent on the spinning mills, it is variously estimated that any prolongation of the struggle will eventually render from 400,000 to 1,200,000 idle.

FIGHTING IN SOMALILAND.

A Mullah's Fanaticism.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Somali Mullah attacked friendly tribesmen, killing many women and children. He was subsequently defeated with heavy loss by a British force, which lost one officer wounded and four native soldiers killed.

THE SHAH AND THE CONSTITUTION

Reply to Anglo-Russian Note.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that the Shah has replied to the British and Russian Note.

It is stated from a good source that the reply is unsatisfactory, amounting to a refusal to renew the Constitution until the Azerbaijan province is subdued.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Withdrawal of French Troops.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

Three thousand French troops have left Casablanca since July. A further three thousand will leave in October and the remaining eight thousand will be gradually withdrawn according as the organization of the police progress.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The Standard Oil League.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The millionaire newspaper proprietor, Mr. Hearst, has caused a sensation in America by producing letters showing that the Republican senator, Mr. Foraker, the Democrat. Mr. Bailey, and other prominent Republicans and Democrats have been in financial relations with the Standard Oil Company.

Further revelations are expected, and are likely to upset calculations for the Presidential election.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Police Officers Threatened.

PATROLS ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 21.

The "Englishman" learns that special patrols have been instituted in the case of several Calcutta Police stations, officers within which have been threatened by means of anonymous letters and in other ways.

Raja of Narojole.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Raja of Narojole was released on bail at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Counsel were about to make another application to the High Court in the matter this morning, when they received intimation of his release.

The Irrepressible "Yuguntar."

PRINTED IN LONDON.

WAR AGAINST EUROPEANS.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 21.

Copies of the "Yuguntar," printed in English and posted from London, have been received in Calcutta by Bengali residents and some Calcutta newspapers. I haven't seen a copy, but a man who has says it is very disloyal. It calls on natives to use arms against Europeans. If they can't get guns and revolvers to use knives, but to go in for bloodshed, and says Khudiram Bose was another "Christ."

THE ARMS ACT.

Further Search of Houses.

NO WEAPONS DISCOVERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 21.

A great sensation was caused yesterday in the northern section of the town, when the Police, in several batches, raided several houses of Bengalis and made a thorough search, lasting for several hours, for articles in connection with the Arms Act.

Except letters and documents, nothing much seems to have been found. About a dozen houses were searched but no arrests were made.

LATER.

Yesterday's infructuous searches for arms, in Calcutta, caused considerable alarm and was the subject of adverse comment, even in Mahomedan circles. Although the Police behaved with great courtesy, it was generally felt that their information was much at fault and that it should be more closely tested before any action is taken.

THE Goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th August shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 269,914 mds. and Rs. 10,435 in the earnings.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

The Judge's Orders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 21.

The orders of Mr. F. B. R. Spencer, District Judge, Multan, on the train murder are published. Mr. Spencer recommended a reward of Rs. 1,000 being offered immediately for such information as would lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons, and the Manager, N.-W. Railway, telegraphed approval at once. The reward has been made widely known, notices having been put up along the line at every station through which the train passed. The Railway Police, under the direct supervision of Mr. Rehill, assisted by Mr. Williams of the District Police, are actively engaged in the case.

The Judge's orders go over parts of the case already reported.

Chapman, the guard of that train, had put in a long statement, in which, among other passengers, he mentioned a Eurasian named Shouldham travelling in an intermediate carriage in front of the composite bogie, in which was Miss Taylor. At Changa Manga Shouldham was observed coming down the train looking into the carriage. Chapman asked what he was doing. He replied he was looking for the iceman. At Montgomery Chapman saw two railway employees look into Miss Taylor's compartment. Guard Babington took on the train from Montgomery. Miss Taylor had asked to be waked at Multan City in order to get out at Multan Cantonment; but as the train was late the guard did not go to wake her.

The Judge's orders proceeded:—

It appears to me a very great pity, and most unfortunate, that the train was allowed to proceed without a thorough search being made in it and careful examination of every carriage and occupant. It is possible some of the passengers may have been able to throw some light on the murder. A very careful search has been ordered right along the line from Khanewal to Raiwind and also in the neighbourhood. The man who committed the murder must have been covered with blood to a very great extent. There are marks as of bloody fingers having been wiped on the frame of one of the windows and it is obvious this window must have been open at the time."

Among other details the Judge mentions the silver-handed knife given to Miss Taylor by her brother:—

"It was found in a trunk in t same sheets of newspaper it had originally been wrapped up in. It is said to have been put in quite clean, but the blade is now somewhat stained. There is an idea that it is with this knife the murder was committed. I myself do not consider this very likely. It is very improbable the murderer, if he had made use of this knife, would have taken the trouble to wash off the blood, wrap it up in the original paper, and replace it in the trunk. However, the knife shall be sent to the Chemical Examiner, Lahore, for opinion as regards the stains. Everything points to the murder having been committed for purposes of robbery, and it would appear that the intruder first emptied the purses of their contents while the lady slept. They bear no marks of blood. An idea prevailed that probably the deceased was made to empty her purse and trunk, etc., on being threatened, but this is unlikely as the larger purse has unmistakeable signs of having been forced open. There were blood spots all along the face of the trunk and on the inner ledge, which would be covered by a lid when the box is closed. There were also a few spots of blood on one of the upper most garments in the trunk. Blood stains were found on the cushion strapped to the outer side of the bedding, also on the seat close to the window by the head, and some blood had trickled down on to the wood work of the carriage from the seat. Miss Taylor must have fallen between two seats, her head coming in contact with the floor causing the wound and bruises noticed on the right side of the forehead.

On Saturday a Eurasian was arrested on suspicion. He is not the Eurasian mentioned in the District Judge's report.

"SWADESHI" MOVEMENT

Meeting in College Square.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 21.

A "Swadeshi" meeting was held in College Square last evening.

Mr. Ramanandan Chatterjee, editor of the "Modern Review," occupied the chair.

The speeches dealt mostly with the subject of boycott, and the meeting closed at 5-30 p.m.

EARTHQUAKE AT PESHAWAR.

No Damage Done.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 21.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt on Sunday morning about 11-10 at Peshawar, the duration being ten seconds. No damage was done.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

To-day's entertainment at the Empire Theatre was repeated with variations last night to a very good house, considering the weather. Mrs. Paterson Brown and Mrs. Binning were greatly to the fore in several songs, and Messrs. Cassels, Cottrell, Croft, Stevens, Coombs, Binning, Kent and Saunders also played their respective parts as bangoists, dancers or vocalists to the entire satisfaction of the audience. A word of praise is due to the G. I. P. band which served as an Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Robinson and greatly contributed to the success of the entertainment.

SETECHRAN, THE CHAUKIDAR.

He is a marvellous man, my chaukidar and its a daily and nightly mystery to me, his extraordinary energy—unfortunately not a characteristic of any jat of Native servant. Instead of taking the pleasures of life to be sloth and the possession of much pice, he is never happy except when working, and is to be seen at his toil morning, noon and night. I don't know when he has his khana, although I have seen him quenching his thirst at the garden tap: his meals at any rate are speedily disposed of; and when he is wanted he is always on the spot, and we never have to be content with the information "roti chana gia Sahib," the usual reply when any other servant is called for during the mid-day hours. When we first settled down in this station, we were pestered by applications for the posts of mahli and chaukidar respectively. Amongst the applicants came Setehran, offering to fulfil the duties of both. We were somewhat surprised and very amused at this bold bid for favour. On talking the matter over, we agreed that although the man probably knew nothing about gardening, still if he tidied the compound and made it look a little more respectable, (as it was overgrown with grass and weeds and guiltless of flowers or flower beds): it would tide us over the monsoon, when the expenses of moving being forgotten, rupees would be less scarce with us and a proper mahli could be indulged in. We, therefore, engaged this ambitious chaukidar. He started work instantly and before he had been with us a week we discovered that his was no empty boast, and that in him we had secured a treasure indeed. No kind of work comes amiss to him: at night when either of us happen to awake, the sound of his measured tramp always breaks the stillness of the small hours; and the coming of the dawn finds him hard at work in our garden, which now really deserves the name of garden: and there he is to be seen the whole day digging, weeding or planting; excepting when he has been called from it to other and less congenial work.

He loves and tends his flowers as an eyah does her charges, and he resembles the English autocratic gardner, in that he has a rooted objection to having his flowers picked. In fact, when it is necessary for me to replenish my vases, I seize the opppртunity to make my inroad, when Setehran is away on an errand, for if he catches me in the act, his eyes are fixed on me the whole time more in sorrow than in anger: and guiltily gathering my spoils as quickly as possible, I hastily take refuge inside. His late master humourously writes in his chit: "The bearer evidently suffers from chronic insomnia, for whatever time I come back from Mess, he is invariably patrolling the verandahs; and the man who shares my bungalow and happens to be himself a bad sleeper, given to wandering about at intervals during the night, says he has never caught Setehran napping."

Besides his duties of chaukidar and mahli he also acts when required as punkhawallah, chit bearer, and dog boy. Its a varied daily life his, and he fulfils all his various roles with the utmost thoroughness and conscientiousness. But the one which gives him most pleasure and the corresponding amount of pride is that of mahli. Working hard with his hands the while, he will discourse to me, for as long as I will listen in a strange and difficult to understand patois, about trees, shrubs other Sahebs' gardens etc., etc. My compound in one month has become unrecognizable. With my permission, he engaged one morning, 24 female grass-cutters, and after a couple of hours, in place of the untidy, grass over-grown jungle, I found smooth lawns and paths; the next day there were beds dotted about; the day after seeds which he obtained from other mahlis, were sown and shrubs planted: Now the beds have brought forth flowers of many kinds and various hues: and in a secluded corner, vegetables are beginning to appear. And this transformation scene has been brought about by Setehran in six short weeks; and at the sole cost, besides his wages, of Rs. 2 paid to the grass cutters. It is somewhat amusing to note, that when I paid the servants their monthly wages he was the only one who did not grumble and demand an increase, but went off highly delighted with and grateful for the backsheesh of Rs. 2 I gave him in addition to the usual chaukidar rate. But I think he was even more genuinely pleased with a packet of different flower and vegetable seeds which arrived shortly afterwards. Only once have we know Setchran to demur at an order: that was one night, when we were endeavouring to play Bridge to the accompaniment of a deafening chorus of frogs coming from a neighbouring field. It was during the severest part of the monsoon, and they, having been flooded out of their holes, were giving us the full benefit of their disgust at their homeless condition. Setehran was ordered to go and try and drive them further away: he went, and with much shouting and flourishing of arms succeeded in stopping them, but the din soon recommenced, and on being told to again take the war path, he meekly remarked that he was frightened of snakes, as during his first journey to frog land, he had nearly stepped on one, "bahut barra wallah saheb." Strangely enough, the next morning a big grass snake was killed somewhere in that direction. Whilst writing this, Setehran appeared outside the door, with entreaties that I should follow him; and excitedly talking very fast. I went and was conducted to the vegetable garden, where he proudly pointed out to me two wee tomatoes. I had previously informed him that I had a great penchant for tomatoes.

To sum Setehran up—his talk is always of flowers and never, even when speaking to other natives, of pice, his walk is almost a run, and he gets through more work during the twenty, four hours, than the rest of my servants accomplish amongst them. When I am back in England I shall heave many a sigh, and think with appreciation of my one ideal and unique servant, Setehran the Chankider.

M. T.

CHEAP PASSAGE HOME.

P. & O. Company's Venture.

The P. & O. s. s. "Britannia" has been fixed to sail in the middle of the Homeward Passenger Season next year as an extra steamer from Bombay on the 31st March for Marseilles and London direct, calling at Port Said only.

This vessel will carry only one class of passengers at greatly reduced fares, which are detailed in our advertisement columns. It will be observed that two rates of passage money are quoted, but the slight difference in the fares has only reference to the cabin accommodation occupied. In all other respects passengers by this vessel will enjoy equal privileges. The vistualling of the passengers will be the same as carried out in the first saloon of the P. & O. mail steamers, and the promenade decks will be open to all alike.

A return steamer with similar arrangements will leave London and Marseilles for Bombay in October next. These passengers, however, who have taken return tickets by the "Britannia", and who do not find the date of the return extra steamer convenient, may travel out without extra charge in the second saloon of any of the P. & O. mail steamers having room, or in the first saloon upon payment of the difference in fares.

This venture on the part of the P. & O. Co. will doubtless be appreciated by a large number of the Anglo-Indian public who may be able to take advantage of the facilities offered.

PRESIDENCY VS. HINDUS.

Good Presidency Lead.

HINDU COLLAPSE.

THE Presidency, having defeated the Parsees, met the Hindus on the Esplanade yesterday. As a result of the day's play, the Presidency are leading very handsomely. Lucky in winning the toss, for it meant a great deal on a wicket that was cutting up as the match progressed,—they went into bat and made 207, which must be considered a fairly good total on a wicket like that. The innings opened disastrously as they lost Turner, when only at 9. Then, however, came a remarkable stand by Greig and Heath who added 63 for the second wicket. The innings underwent a number of vicissitudes, as the next 6 wickets fell for only 66 more. Then came another brave stand by Sprott and Mosse, who notwithstanding the frequent changes in bowling carried the total from 138 at the fall of the 8th wicket to 206 at the fall of the 9th. The innings eventually terminated for 207. Greig again played stirling cricket and looked like knocking up another century, when unforfunately he was out to a catch at point, the ball kicking up quite unexpectedly and very awkwardly. Heath, Sprott and Mosse, all played well, and Sprott by his unconquered innings of 42 gave taste of his old brilliant form.

The Hindus going in to bat could make only 56 for the loss of 7 wickets. Their innings was a mere procession to and from the wickets, none of the players being able to withstand the deadly attack of Joy, Coombs and Mosse. The first-named trundler, especially, was in his most aggressive mood, and sent down balls some of which would have beat the best of bestmen. The game became very interesting and exciting at one stage of the Hindu innings. The Hindus had made only 36 runs and had already lost 6 wickets. They wanted 21 runs to save a follow on. They then lost one more wicket with the total at 45. It then looked as if they could not save the follow on, but before rain interrupted play, they had reached 56, one-short of the figure required to save the follow on. As they have, however, still 3 wickets in hand, they have as good as saved the follow on.

The Presidency stand a fine chance of winning the match and thus becoming the champions of this year. The match against the Hindus is already as good as won. The Presidency trundlers deserve great credit for dispoling of seven of the finest batsmen among the Hindus for a paltry 56. It was as fine a bowling performance as the one that disposed of the Parsees for 52, last week.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

The constitution of the Presidency team underwent two changes almost at the last moment, Messrs. Airy and Milne, not finding it possible to play, and Colonel Mosse and Mr. Coombs being included in their place. For the Hindus, Pai was unable to play, Samel of Poona being selected in his place. The following teams were finally put into the field:

Presidency: Captain Greig, Mr. J. T. Turner, Capt Heath, Lt. Townend, Comdr. Vines, Mr. K. E. Cooper, Capt. Rutter, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Mr. E. E. Coombs, Col. Mosse and Mr. F. D. Joy.

Hindus: Messrs. C. V. Mehta, P. Balu, P. K. Telang, K. Date, Agasker, Sesachari, Ramalu, Samal, Erasha and Talpade.

The wicket was fairly easy at the commencement, but with the dazzling sunshine pouring down, it cut up as the match progressed. The Presidency captain won the toss, which was a very lucky thing on a wicket like the one described above.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Captain Greig and Mr. Turner opened the Presidency innings, facing the bowling of Balu and Erasha: Greig hit the very first ball off Balu to the boundary for four. In Balu's next over, Turner had a life, being missed by the bowler, but the chance was, a very difficult one. In the next over of the same trundler, he was however, caught at the wickets by Sesachari (9—1—3.) Captain Heath was the next man in, Greig cut Erasha for a single and sent up the first decade. The ball was kicking up very awkwardly and the batsmen had necessarily to play with caution and runs were coming in only in singles. Twenty was telegraphed as the result of 45 minutes' play. The third decade quickly followed. With the total at 44, Date was put on to bowl in place of Erasha. Heath hit the new bowler's first ball for a two, following it with a single. A little after he sent up the half-century amid cheering by sending Balu to the western boundary. The batsmen then opened their shoulders and sent up the next two decades in quick succession. Shortly after, however, Heath in attempting to pull a ball off Date to leg was completely beaten. He with Greig had brought the total from 9 at the fall of the first wicket to 72 at the fall of the second, of which his individual contribution was 41 (72—2—40.) Townend then joined Greig and Talpade relieved Date at the Gymkhana end, and sent down a maiden to Townend. Some singles off Townend's bat, and then Greig telegraphed 80 by pulling Balu to the leg boundary. Immediately after, Talpade clean-bowled Townend (82—3—2.) Commander Vines partnered Greig and Shivram relieved Balu at the northern end and Greig hit the new trundler four times to the boundary in his first over. The century then went up amid loud cheering. Vines opened his account by hitting Talpade for a triplet, and Greig telegraphed his individual half-century by driving the same trundler for a two. Greig was then out to a catch at point by Erasha off Shivram (112—4—52.) The retiring batsman going in first was fourth man out and had played sterling cricket for his 52, unmarred by a single chance. Cooper, who filled the vacant place, was, immediately on coming in, missed in the slips by Date off Erasha, who had been put on to bowl in place of Talpade. The latter bowler then trundled from the northern end, and Vines twice sent him to the boundary. The total stood at 123 when Erasha completely beat Cooper, (123—5—2.) Rutter, who joined Vines, was immediately out to a catch in the slips by Agasker off Erasha (123—6—0.) and F.L. Sprott, went in. Balu again trundled from the northern end. Vines was here missed in the slips by Date off Balu, but in the next over of the same bowler was caught by Erasha (135—7—21). The Presidency had made 135 for 7 wickets, when play was adjourned for lunch.

On the match being resumed after lunch, Coombs joined the Presidency skipper, the Hindu attack being entrusted to Balu and Erasha. With the total at 138, Coombs was adjudged l.-b.-w. to Erasha (138—8—3). Colonel Mesee went in. Sprott cut Erasha for a four and telegraped 140. In the next over he sent Balu to the boundary. Mosse responded with a triplet and sent 150 amid loud cheering. The sixth decade quickly followed. Sprott, when at 27, was missed by Sesachari off Date. Two more decades were telegraphed, and then Sprott sent up the second century amid loud and continued cheering by sending Date to the leg boundary. With the total at 206, Mosse was bowled by Erasha. He with Sprott had put up 68 for the ninth wicket (206—9—27). Joy, who was the last man in, got a single off Erashah, but in the next over was caught at point by Erasha off Shivram. (207—10—1). The Presidency innings thus terminated at 4 p.m., for 207, of which Sprott had made 41 (not out).

THE HINDUS.

Agasker and Mehta opened the Hindus innings, the Presidency attack being in charge of Joy and Coombs. Joy sent down a maiden to Agasker, who was in the next over of Coombs missed at point by Vines. With the total only at 4 Mehta was l-b-w to Coombs (4-1-1). Ramalu joined Agasker, who, a little later, was very beautifully caught in the slips by Greig off Joy. It was a magnificent one hand catch (6-2-5). Telang filled the vacant place, and got a single. He then telegraphed the first decade by hitting Coombs for 3. But immediately after, Coombs spread-eagled his wickets (11—3—4). Date joined Ramalu, who cut Joy for a four. But Joy had soon his revenge, the ball after the next completely beating Ramalu with a fine off-break (19—4—6). Balu was the next man in. With the total 29, Colonel Masse was put on to bowl in place of Coombs. The new trundler off his second ball caught Balu (30—5—6). Samel, who joined Date, cut Mosse for a quartette. The total reached only 39, when Joy broke through Date's defence with a lovely leg-break, (36—6—9). Shivram stepped in, and telegraphed 40 by a single off Joy. But, a little after, he was stumped by Sprott off Joy (45—7—5). Talpade went in. The excitement was great now as Hindus now required 12 runs to save a follow on, and had only 3 wickets in hand, Coombs relieved Mesee. 50 was telegraphed. At this stage a shower of rain came down, interrupting play. The Hindu score then stood at 56 for 7 wickets.

The following are the scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Capt Greig, c Erasha, b Shivram	...	52
Mr. Turner, c Sesachari, b Balu	...	4
Capt. Heath, b Date	...	41
Lt. Townend, b Talpade	...	2
Comdr. Vines, c Erasha, b Balu	...	21
Mr. K. E. Cooper, b Erasha	...	2
Capt. Rutter, c Agasker, b Erasha	...	0
Mr. F. L. Sprott, not out	...	42
Mr. E. E. Coombs, l-b-w b Erasha	...	3
Col. Mosse, b Erasha	...	27
Mr. Joy, c Erasha, b Shivram	...	1
Extras	...	13
Total	...	207

THE HINDUS.

1st Innings.

Mr. Agasker, c Greig, b Joy	...	5
Mr. C. V. Mehta, l-b-w, b Coombs	...	1
Mr. Ramalu, b Joy	...	6
Mr. P. K. Telang, b Coombs	...	4
Mr. K. A. Date, b Joy	...	9
Mr. Balu, c and b Mosse	...	6
Mr. Samel, not out	...	7
Mr. Shivram, st Sprott, b Joy	...	5
Mr. Talpade, not out	...	8
The rest to bat.		
Extras	...	5
Total (for 7 wickets)	...	56

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Presidency—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Balu	22	51	8	2
Mr. Erasha	19	51	3	4
Mr. Date	11	36	1	1
Mr. Talpade	10	26	3	1
Mr. Shivram	7	30	2	3

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Passed.

SITTINGS CONCLUDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Madras Government has just issued various resolutions passed at the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund.

The main ones are that there should be a special department, under a special officer, to be styled the Director of Industries, to deal with the industrial question and to control industrial instruction and technical education; that the College of Engineering in Madras should be expanded into an Institute of technology, with complete laboratory and workshop equipment; that education should be imparted in it in engineering in all its branches, in applied chemistry and such other technical subjects as are suited to the needs of the country; and that scholarships should be provided to enable young men in the Madras Presidency to take advantage of the facilities for technical education in other parts of India.

The Conference considers that the leather trade in the Madras Presidency is of sufficient importance to justify the establishment of a leather trade school, which should be associated with a small tannery, in which practical instruction can be given.

Besides improving various existing industries, Government should cause an investigation to be made by experts into the possibility of developing or starting the following industries:—Glass, pottery, matches, buttons, plantain meal, umbrellas, and pebbles for spectacles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Industrial Conference concluded its sittings at Ootacamund on Saturday last.

All the members of the sub-committees were present in open meeting, at the Masonic Hall, when his Excellency the Governor again presided. Sixty-eight resolutions, the product of the week's work, were put *seriatim* to the meeting and passed, though some elicited votes of dissent.

His Excellency opened the proceedings with an interesting, sympathetic speech, in which he deprecated anything in the nature of a "Full Dress" debate, because the work had already been done in sub-committee and a renewal of arguments would only unnecessarily prolong the proceedings.

He animadverted on the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Yorke had published a minute of dissent, to which the members of the Conference had objected, on the ground that they understood that the proceedings were to be private and had not published their own views in consequence.

THE LATE SIR H. DEANE.

Official Acknowledgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 21.

The following Press Communique is published:—

In communicating his acknowledgments of the services of the Political Officers attached to the recent Mohmand Expedition, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has paid a handsome tribute to the memory of the late Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., expressing his full appreciation of the loss which the Government of India have sustained in the death of this distinguished officer and recording the high opinion entertained by His Majesty's Government of his long and loyal services.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Dark Side of the System

TRIAL by Jury is one of the many English institutions incorporated in the judicial system of this country so far as criminal cases are concerned. How far this institution has successfully worked in this country is a question so complicated that jurists and lawyers alone can deal with it exhaustively. In the present times of unrest and political excitement, the working of the jury system in aid of administration of criminal justice in the Presidency High Court has bulked largely in public view. Like all human institutions that have reached ever so high a stage of development the institution of trial by jury has in the past as very often in the present given rise to strong animadversions, in that in practice, this institution cannot claim to be a wholly successful and satisfactory factor in the Administration of Justice. Professor Sidgwick in his well-known work "Elements of Politics," whilst discussing the merits of the jury system, refers to a rather out-of-date but very weighty contribution to this question—"The Dark side of Trial by Jury," being a lecture delivered some time in 1852 at the Literary Institution. The discourse came to be delivered consequent on the rejection of Lord Campbell's very moderate measure of reform in trial by jury. Mr. Joseph Browne (of the Middle Temple) who delivered this discourse said "he was conscious of having expressed himself with vehemence on some points but the strongholds of ancient prejudice were not to be breached by soft words." The text of Mr. Browne's discourse, we believe will greatly interest, members of the Bench and the Bar, and may induce criticism on whatever drawbacks or disadvantages in the jury system in India by the light of Mr. Browne's arguments:—

The trial by jury is a theme which has moved the tongues as well as the pens of some of our ablest speakers and writers. Volumes have been written and spoken on the subject, and yet it appears to me that only one side of it—the bright side— has been depicted.

I propose to attempt "the dark side" of the picture—a view which I am too sensible is not so agreeable as the other—which may like a photographic portrait, shock our national vanity severely, but may also for that very reason be more useful.

The writers who have hitherto treated this subject and particularly the trumpeters of the "golorious constitution," have flattered our pride by a strain of unlimited panegyric on this ancient and popular institution. Thus the commentator Blackstone who may serve as an example of the rest, has spent a long chapter in explaining "the various machinery and appendages of this institution": like some enthusiastic antiquary exhibiting a precious relic of ancient art, he has taken pains to put it in the best possible light, has pointed out all its beauties to notice, and has dwelt with rapture on every minute charm imperceptible to the eye of any but a connoisseur. After summing up its numerous excellencies, he declares the trial by jury to be the palladium of British liberty, the glory of the English Law, and the most transcendent privilege which any subject can enjoy or wish for. (Book iii. 379.)

Such is the language to which we have been long accustomed, and one feels guilty of impeaching the wisdom of our ancestors, affronting the sages of the law, and profaning the mysteries of the constitution in venturing to question the excellence and expose the weakness of an institution which has received the suffrages of so many great and venerable men, and has stood the revolutions of so many ages. It is Uzzah touching the Ark of the Covenant.

But the age has no right to cast this reproach. It is an age whose principal business has been to pull down the institutions of our forefathers, and build up better. It is an age of law reform—an age of universal change—the transition period of our history.

At this present time, (a) by recent Acts of Parliament, the trial by jury is actually abolished in practice in ninety-nine out of every hundred causes tried in the county courts, and it would appear as if the suitors had pronounced against it since they have the option of adopting it in all cases and yet choose it only in one of a hundred. I trust therefore I may without offence venture upon this daring enquiry. It is a highly useful exercise, and one sometimes pregnant with unexpected discoveries, to forget for a time if possible that we are Englishmen, and turn as it were a stranger's eye on those national customs or institutions which we have never heard spoken of except in the language of panegyric, and which therefore we have never subjected to the ordeal of impartial investigation. It is by the exercise of this habit only, that the reflective man can rise superior to the prejudices of his age and nation, and march with the van in that great career of knowledge and improvement which distinguishes the present period. And after all, if the trial by jury be really deserving of the praises which have been lavished upon it, it can have nothing to fear from the fullest investigation, but will rather come out from the ordeal with renewed lustre and more convincing claims to our admiration, than when we took upon trust all that had been said in its favour.

The importance of the inquiry is too obvious to need illustration. Neither do I propose to enter into the history of the subject any further than may be auxiliary to the main purpose of my inquiries, which are directed to ascertain "how far this tribunal is suited to the wants of the present age," rather than the time and the manner in which it sprung up and grew to its present shape (b).

The time has at length arrived when "the trial by jury" must "itself" be "tried." I arraign it at the bar of public opinion. I accuse it of incapacity of ignorance, of partiality of cumbersomeness, of barbarism. These are the counts of the indictment which I am about to open.

1. The first and foremost charge is the "want of previous qualification" for their functions, under which jurymen necessarily labour.

And here at the outset it becomes absolutely necessary to distinguish between the "different sorts of juries," in order to guard myself against misapprehension.

The fertile womb of the law has brought forth such a litter of juries that their mother has not names for them all. They can only be compared to the numberless tribes of dogs, all differing in colour size and shape but as the naturalists say, all of one species. There is the common jury and the special jury the grand jury and the petty jury, the coroner's jury and the sheriff's jury, the compensation jury and the annoyance jury, the ward jury and the leet jury, the jury of matrons and the jury of alecconners, and nobody knows how many more besides. These juries as might be expected, differ from one another as widely in point of education and intelligence as they do in or station, or in the importance of the matters they have to deal with. The observations which are perfectly true of a sheriff's jury may be wholly inapplicable to a grand jury. Some juries are composed of men as enlightened, as free from prejudice, as used to debate, as competent to deal with a difficult question as those whom I have the honour to addres—as if this were always the

(a) This change has been made since this essay was first written.

(b) The history and antiquities of the jury system are very fully treated in the elaborate work of Mr. Forsyth on "Trial by Jury," printed at Cambridge in 1852, which collects all that German and English research has contributed towards its subject.

case, few of the objections which I am about to urge would have any application. The nearest approach perhaps in practice to the beau idea of a jury, is to be found in the special juries of London. No testimony is needed to their great intelligence, knowledge of the world, and practical sagacity; but unfortunately they try but a very small minority of the causes which the courts have to dispose of. "Special juries" indeed are entirely a modern innovation. Until the present century they were rarely heard of except in great mercantile causes; and even at the present day they are only adopted in causes of some importance, as the ordinary cases will not bear the expense of a special jury (c).

The common jury therefore continues, and must of necessity continue, to be that which disposes of nine-tenths of the trials civil and criminal, which occupy the courts of law; and it is of this jury that I have chiefly to speak.

It has certainly always struck my mind that there was a remarkable contrast between the mode of procedure adopted by our countrymen in relation to their legal disputes, and that which they follow in the ordinary affairs of life. If a man wants a pair of shoes made, nobody shall serve him but one who has undergone a regular apprenticeship to the trade and has practised it for years. If a man breaks his leg, he never thinks of trusting his precious limb to the hands of any but an experienced surgeon, who has spent half a life in the exercise of his profession. If he happens to be involved in a difficult question of law, he will take the advice of none but one who has grown grey in the study of reports and statutes; and yet with all this, if his property, his reputation, his liberty, or his life is at stake on a disputed question of fact, he will—may he must intrust it to the voice of twelve men, not one of whom may have ever entered a court before, not a creature of whom may have ever experienced the arts of debate or the subtleties of counsel, nor have balanced the doubtful evidence of opposite witnesses, nor have been called to the decision of any dispute more important than the quarrels of his children, or the discussions of the pothouse. As Numa was taken from the plough to the sceptre, so at the summons of the law our jurymen quit their shops for the courts of justice; they march straight from the weighing of candles to the weighing of testimony:—from the measuring of tape to the measuring out of fate;—from dealing in bacon and cheese to dealing with the lives, properties and liberties of men. Verily we are a wise people, whose Commonalty possess by intuition the faculty which costs a lawyer many years to acquire,—many long years of laborious study and practice,—the faculty of hearing without being deluded by sophistry and eloquence, of catching and connecting as it flies the broken and disjointed evidence of numerous and contradictory witnesses; of selecting what is material, and rejecting what is irrelevant, of sifting the wheat from the chaff, the substantial from the seeming, and extracting the kernel of truth from the misshapen husk of errors in which it is enveloped. The Greeks fabled that the Goddess of Wisdom sprang fully armed and grown from the head of Zeus. The English seriously believe that judicial wisdom springs forth mature from every tradesman's head. This is a fit article of faith for a nation of shopkeepers.

But seriously, how is this? Is it because it require long study and practice to make a boot, or to set a broken limb, or to solve a question of learning, but none to try a cause. (d) No! The case admits of a much more rational solution than this: and the whole proceeding bears the unmistakable feature of primitive simplicity and ancient rudeness. The time was when the transactions of men were simple, and their manners were the same—when the jury were the neighbours of the parties and the witnesses of the facts, when their functions consisted in deciding the cause from their own personal knowledge of the litigants and the facts in dispute more than from any evidence offered to them, when fixed and refined rules of law extending to every predicament had no existence, and when the jury pronounced no more than a sort of general opinion, that one party had more right to hold than the other had to demand a house or a field.

In times like these the practice of summoning juries took its rise, and to such a state of things it might be well enough adapted. But now how different are our transactions, our laws, our manners and customs—everything, except our juries! The barber no longer bleeds us, and the grocer has ceased to deal in physic, yet the butcher and the baker continue to try our causes: and we consider this the perfection of wisdom and policy!

One single circumstance without more, demonstrates as I conceive, an incurable incapacity in most common juries to perform their functions in a proper manner. It is shortly this:—they are not on a level with the advocates who address them. I do not mean in point of wealth or station in society, but in point of education, intellect, schooled habits of reasoning and forensic experience. It is of no avail to assert that there are very clever and well-informed men behind the counter, who might have made advocates themselves. We have to do with the rule and not with the exceptions. The leading advocates at Nisi Prius are picked men, eminent for their native talent, or for legal and general acquirements—men whose natural abilities have been proved and sharpened in a thousand contests, and whose powers are testified by their having fought their way to the front rank of that army of intellectual gladiators—the Bar of England. And whom have they to deal with? I speak now of most common juries. How often do they consist of men whose studies have been confined to their order-books and ledgers, whose minds have only been exercised in driving bargains and providing for their payments, who have taken part in no debates but those of the alehouse and club room, and whose discernment has been chiefly practised in finding out whether Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones was to be trusted? These are the "duodecim probos et legales homines," the "Judices facti," the favourites of the Law.

Here is ignorance set to judge of learning, inexperience to deal with consummate art, and very often rustic solidity to contend with the most refined talent. What man is there I ask, who has been a suitor himself and has had his case tried by a country jury, what plaintiff or defendant is there who has not trembled for his cause however just, as he heard his evidence breaking down and his case changing like a dissolving view under the delusive address of the opposing counsel, and reflected on the quality of the men by whose discernment he must stand or fall?

Now this is exactly reversing the natural, the desirable order of things. Instead of the advocate being superior to the judge, the judge ought to be above the advocate. (e). Though this is the most obvious of truisms, yet it sounds like a discovery, because our practice is just the contrary. When such a phenomenon occurs on the Bench,—when the judge is unequal to cope with the superior faculties of a great advocate, the evil is felt and lamented by the whole profession of the law. But any disproportion which may have ever existed between a judge and an advocate is a trifle to what perpetually occurs between the counsel and the jury; and the scene which happens at every country assize would only be paralleled by setting Col. Rawlinson and Dr. Hincks to dispute the meaning of the cuneiform inscriptions before the judges of a ploughing-match.

A little experience of the courts will be sufficient to convince any impartial observer that even the want of acquaintance with the law and practice of the courts which is attributable to all juries (the lawyers being exempt from serving), is a very frequent cause of the most serious mistakes. The defendant's counsel omits to ask a witness as to a conversation, or to put in a particular letter. The jury find against him for that reason, not being aware that the evidence was inadmissible by law. Many a cause has been lost by an injudicious plea having been put on the record, but which the jury would have attached no weight to, had they known anything of special pleading. There was a case lately and the like has often occurred, in which a jury disputed for nearly twenty four hours about the amount of their verdict, intending that it should not carry costs, and at last gave the plaintiff only a shilling damages with that intention, being ignorant all the while that damages to the amount of a penny would entitle him to the whole costs of the action.

(c) The cost of a special jury was very lately about £33, and of a common jury not above £2.

(d) A patent cause for example with thirty witnesses practical and scientific on each side. The last in which I was concerned occupied six days, and the jury had the good sense to declare that they thought some better tribunal ought to be provided to deal with such cases.

(e) The very name of "judge" imports it. When we say such a person is a judge of a thing, we mean that he possesses superior knowledge, experience, and discernment.

[To be continued]

SENSATIONAL DACOITY.

Work of National Volunteers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 21.

A report of a sensational dacoity, committed in Bhadeswar, six miles from Serampore has just been received.

The house of a Zemindar named Kisson Mohan Roy was looted by, it is alleged, a body of eight Bengali National Volunteers. These surrounded the house, posing as Criminal Investigation Officers in search of bombs. It is said that they were all armed with revolvers.

Some village policemen appeared in undress. These were found fault with, and made to stand as a guard round the house, while the pseudo-policemen looted it of some Rs. 2,000, including jewellery, etc.

Subsequently, three of their number were arrested, with a muzzle-loading gun, which these had taken from Kisson's house. The ringleader of this gang, Kartick Chander Dutt, who was sentenced some months for assaulting a European Missionary at Santipore, is among the men arrested.

Inquiry is in progress. This dacoity was committed on the night of the 17th instant.

LATER.

Five arrests were made in connection with the Bhadeshwar dacoity. The names are Kartick Chunder Dutt of Santipore, Panna Lall Chuckerbati of Horinabi, 24-Perganas, Poresh Chunder Bagchi of Rungpur, Suresh Chunder Mozumdar of Burdwan, and Dhinendro Nath Ghose, of Calcutta.

COIMBATORE JAIL DISTURBANCE.

Heavy Punishments Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, SEPTEMBER 21.

Palni Chetty and thirty-three others, all convicts undergoing various sentences of imprisonment in the Central Jail at Coimbatore, were charged before Mr. J. Ganapathy Pillay, Special Magistrate, with being concerned in the recent Jail disturbances.

The Magistrate found all the accused, except two, guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and committing mischief under sections 143, 147 and 426, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them each to be rigorously imprisoned for one year.

He found two accused guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, being armed with deadly weapons, and committing mischief under sections 143, 148 and 426, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each to be rigorously imprisoned for two years. He further found all the accused guilty of attempting to escape from lawful custody under section 224, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced all to be rigorously imprisoned for two years. This sentence to take effect after expiry of the sentences of one and two years first passed.

POLICE INSPECTOR MURDERED.

One Culprit Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 21.

On the 9th instant Mahomed Hussain Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, attached to the Cawnpore District, had gone into the district to investigate a case of burglary. He arrested two men, and returning, put up at a village for the night, where he was murdered. Several constables were with him, and they knew nothing of the tragedy till the next morning. The Sub-Inspector belonged to an old Pathan family of Shahjehanpur, and had recently been married. He was an Arabic and Persian scholar.

One of the culprits has been arrested.

INTER-TRIBAL FEUDS.

Early Cessation Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 21.

The armistice agreed upon amongst the tribesmen of the Adj Khel Afridis, a declaration of which was recorded by the construction of stone pillars, comes to an end in rather under a month. It has been agreed that the kanak crops shall be gathered in before the resumption of the inter-family and inter-subsectional feuds. The truce was made for a year and has in no single instance been abused. It is not believed that the armistice will be extended after the expiration of the stipulated period. The long duration of the peace and the faithfulness with which it has been observed is proof that the Adam Khel at least are wearying of the hereditary feuds.

CAPITATION CHARGES.

Committee Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 21.

A Press Communique to-day issued cites the composition of the Committee on Capitation Charges as follows:—President—Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Romer; members—Right Hon'ble G. W. Balfour, Lord Welby, General Sir. W. G. Nicholson, Sir Guy-Fleetwood Wilson, Lt. General Sir B. Duff, Sir John Edge, and states that as the result of the consideration by above the Committee of the question of the future apportionment between the Home and Indian Governments of the charges incurred in the United Kingdom in connection with the maintenance of the British Army in India the Secretary of State has approved of the present payment by India to the War Office being increased by £3,000 a year from the 1st May 1908.—

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Opening Meeting at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 21.

Presiding at the opening meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association here, to-day, Mr. Dring discussed on a number of technical matters connected with railway administration, including rules and regulations for the Conference, rent and maintenance of Railway telegraphs, wires, standard forms for line-clear tickets, the adoption of Mr. C. E. Ross' standard telegraph Code, the question of monthly station accounts, cariage of railway invoices by post-office, rates for hire of rolling stock on foreign lines and useful work done by the Conference Association Tariff Simplification Committee and Committee of Loco. and Carriage Superintendents. A subject specially referred to was that of risk notes for petroleum which it is proposed to bring under an arrangement similar to that adopted for ordinary merchandise whereby reduced rates are quoted on condition that carrier is relieved from responsibility.

Regarding proposals of the United Provinces in connection with existing railway rates as affecting the development of local industries, Mr. Dring said:—"I am sure that we shall be ready to assist to the utmost of our power the industrial awakening of the country, and I committed to your acceptance the suggestion of the Railway Board that the Railways serving the United Provinces should form a small Local Committee of Tariff Officers to which the Local Government would be invited to refer in the first instance any proposals regarding reduced rates or the quotations of through rates which might be put forward as likely to assist the development of any particular local industry."

Mr. Dring then went on to discuss other technical points in the heavy list of Agenda before the Meeting, including automatic filling up for vacancies on Committees and Sub-Committees and formal application which we advised of the two Arbitration Committees to the Association, the Secretary of the latter to be ex-officio Secretary of both Committees.

Regarding prize essays the first prize had not been awarded, but the second had been conferred on Mr. Melville Hayman on the Pre-audit system of Revenue expenditure and the third to Mr. Kishen Sahai, Claims Clerk, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, for essay on the Best Method of dealing with Passenger's Luggage.

AMBULANCE CORPS VOLUNTEERS.

Presentation of Medals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 21.

Medals will be awarded this evening to students of the National Medical College who served as Ambulance Corps Volunteers at the late "Ardhoya Yoge" festival.

Sir Charles Allen, Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, will preside over this interesting function.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following appointments are made:—

Staff.—Captain W. L. Waxwell, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infanry, Attache, Southern Army Head-Quarters, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Army, *vice* Major C. G. Stewart, D.S.O., on leave. Dated 6th September.

Captain W. B. Roberts, The 101st Grenadiers, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, Southern Army, *vice* Captain T. D. Jackson, D.S.O., on leave. Dated 29th August.

BOMBAY: ARRIVALS, SEPT. 21.—Maj. Blenkinsof, I. M. S., from Secunderabad.
Lieut. Hinke, R. E., from Australia.
Capt. Cooke, "2" Rifle Brigade, from England.
Major Hodgson, Cantont. Magistrate Dept., from England.
Lieut.-Col. Monck-Mason, T.A., from England.
Capt. Annand, The Royal Scots.
Capt. Trotter, 56th Rifle Brigade, to Simla.
Lieut. Drenan, 48th Pioneers, from England.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 21.—Major Wodehouse, 2nd Worcester, to Ahmednagar.
Major Blenkinsof, I.M.S., to England.
Lieut.-Col. Monck Mason, T.A., to Madras.
Capt. Cooke, 2nd Rifle Brigade, to Chaubattea.
Lieut. Hinke, R.E., to Bannu.
Lieut. Drenan, 48th Pioneers, to Bareilly.
Lieut. Money, 22nd Cav., to England.
Capt. Trotter, 56th Rifles, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

On the condition that no extra expense to the State is involved, Government have sanctioned the 51st, 52nd and 54th Sikhs and 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th Rifles reverting to the wear of cloth tunics of patterns formerly authorised for them and for various ranks serving in them all. These regiments will now have one pattern tunic except 55th Coke's Rifles, who will wear special pattern with scarlet piping which they formerly wore.

In the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in two suits brought against the G. I. P. Railway Company. In the first suit, Perin Ardasir Patel, daughter of Mr. Ardasir Dhunjibhoy Patel barrister-at-law, sued the Company for Rs. 10,000 as damages sustained by her by the discomfort and pain caused to her by reason of her illness, occasioned by the inhalation of gas in a railway carriage in which she travelled, and by the serious injury done to her health and constitution and general prospects of life by the injuries caused to here In the second suit filed by Mr. Ardasir Dhunjibhoy Patel, her father, the plaintiff prayed for Rs. 50,000 damages for the loss sustained by him by the death of his wife Awabai, caused by the inhalation of gas in the defendants' carriage while travelling. The two cases were heard together. His Lordship dismissed both the suits with costs except that, in the first suit, Perin, who succeeded on the issue as to her allegation of permanent in jury, was allowed the costs of two days' hearing.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Wool Trade.

CALICO PRINTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

An interesting statement on the future cottons of Egypt appears in the Cairo "Scientific Journal." Mr. Lawrence Ball, the writer, and a member of the Khedivial Agricultural Society's staff, considers it likely that such improvements as are represented by Iannovich and Sultani may become the type rather than the exception of Egyptian staples. It may not be commonly known, he remarks, that there is a struggle beginning in Egypt between the Bari and Jari types. Some American "Upland" seed was imported to the Fayoum before 1904. The ginners at first ginned it for the cultivators, but returned both lint and seed to them. The amount grown having increased, the ginners now refuse to handle it. They fear mixture with Egyptian seed. Small native ginners are therefore buying it either to mix with Ashmouni or because they do not recognise that it is not Egyptian. Probably some of the increased production of "Upper Abassi" is from Upland cotton. Even when sold as Upland, for adulteration of Egyptian lint the price realised is sufficient to make it pay, on account of the heavy yield, early maturity, and consequent immunity from bollworm. Fears are expressed that these agricultural advantages may turn the scale of the fellah's opinion in favour of such coarse cottons. Were there growth far extended they would have to compete in Lancashire as Egyptian Upland with the whole of the production of the United States. Mr. Ball points out how disastrous that competition would be to Egypt. He suggests that the Government should make it a punishable offence to grow coarse cotton. Nevertheless the fine-staple cottons of the future will follow the example of the coarse varieties, in early maturity, to eliminate the losses caused by bollworm, and heavier yield. This will probably involve specialisation of varieties to localities when the varieties become definite strains. There is likely to be, moreover, a gradual evolution of cottons specially adopted for Soudan conditions, and these may probably be tree cottons.

It is possible now to take a pretty cheerful view of the wool industry's prospects. Whatever the coming Australian clip may turn out to be, it is certain that present supplies are more than ample for all the requirements of the trade. Although since the lists were closed for the last London auctions, 40,000 bales of the arrivals have been forwarded direct to the various consuming centres here and on the Continent, no fewer than 123,000 bales (new arrivals) remain, and will be available for the next auctions, which commence on September 29. Add this to the 87,000 bales held over and it will be seen that already 210,000 bales are available and this large quantity is sure to be materially increased before the lists are closed. For the corresponding series last year the total was well under 100,000 bales. Under such conditions of supply it is satisfactory to note the cheerful and even confident feeling prevailing at Bradford, where values of all classes of colonial wools and tops are firm with an upward tendency. Actual stocks at the great Yorkshire centre and in the West Riding generally are said to be very light, and it is thought that buyers will go up to London prepared to buy on an extensive scale, although much machinery is standing or running short time. One thing is certain; that if, under prevailing conditions as to supplies and consumption, prices can be not merely maintained but advanced, an increase in the demand for yarns from Germany will put up the price of 40's top still further.

The reports of the German calico printers continue to reflect the bad state of affairs during the past year. The Eilenburger Kattun Manufacture report a loss of 34,509 marks, against a net profit of 162,249 marks last year, and are naturally passing the dividend. Last year 8 per cent was paid. The Mulhouse Printing and Dyeing Company, Limited, are going into liquidation. The Neue Augsburger Kattunfabrik has a loss of 272,109 marks on the year's working, against a net profit of 331,233 marks last year, when 6 per cent was paid. All the reports agree in stating that the year started well, but that a sudden and decided falling off in trade took place during the autumn, which accounts for part of the drop in profits; but the chief reason of the bad results is said to be the heavy decline in cloth prices during the past few months. This has necessitated cloth stocks being taken at very considerably less than purchase prices, and hence resulted in big losses to the companies. There is said to be an improved inquiry now, and if cloth will keep steady, matters are expected to improve considerably.

Manufacturers of waste cloths are finding great difficulty in selling even a restricted production. Prices have fallen considerably of late, although a shortage in the supply of raw waste is expected to follow the wholesale stoppage of looms in the Lancashire towns. Light finishing cloths for the home trade and heavy sized makes for shipment are equally dull, buyers asserting that goods made from Royton counts are now relatively cheaper than waste weft cloths. The export branch is, however, getting some slight relief from a small miscellaneous business for the Levant, and a fair number of sorting-up orders have been placed for Constantinople and Salonika. Sized qualities for Bagdad and the Persian Gulf also show some slight improvement. Low narrow "preparation" wastes for Tripoli and the Mediterranean ports are in very limited demand, for the coast traders have large stocks in hand. The cheapest qualities made in 18-in. "splits" constitute at present the principal staple for this market. West African business in "condenser" weft cloths is very sluggish, the Paris and Bordeaux houses which buy for Senegal and Konakri are restricting their purchases to the narrowest limits. Wide fancy and plain goods for the Lagos market are selling only in small lots. Home trade houses show no anxiety to buy in the present state of the market, and many of the principal buyers have considerable stocks of finished waste cloths on hand not yet taken up by wholesale clothiers and makers up, who, as a rule have not had a very satisfactory season. The Canadian and South African markets show no signs of immediate improvement.

Our Alexandria correspondent, writing on August 25, says that the remarkable change in the prospects of the Nile flood appears to be a decisive answer to the cautious statements of the Survey Department, which pointed to a poor flood. The notice issued by the Irrigation Department announcing that rotation stoppages have been removed everywhere in consequence of the rapid rise of the river is due not only to the actual situation in Egypt, but to the conditions prevailing in the Soudan. The Governor of Khartoum has just issued the following:—"The Nile is expected to exceed the level of the last few years this summer. Owners of goods and materials are likely at the end of the month to be flooded." The "Soudan Times" supplements this by the statement that eventualities are being provided for with great activity. To safeguard Khartoum embankments are being thrown up along the streets and banks below a 16 metre level. The behaviour of the Nile stream this year is altogether abnormal. Mr. Dupuis, the Acting Under Secretary of State, considers it practically certain that the flood will be higher than any experienced during the past ten years, and that the danger, if any, lies not in a scarcity of water but in the possibility of flood in many places. Flood and basin canals are all running strongly. If Mr. Richmond's fears regarding the hold obtained by the cotton worm on the soil are justified so full a flood is not an unmixed blessing for Egypt. The critical period is only now commencing, and the cotton worm thrives never so well is during excessive dampness. The crop being estimated as twelve days late, it will naturally remain so much longer exposed to risk. Plentiful as water now is, its late arrival has had no unfortunate effect on the rice crops, especially in the Fayoum. The acreage table just published by the Finance Ministry states that the area planted in cotton is this year:—In Lower Egypt 1,298,901 fednans, as against 1,298,315 last year; in Upper Egypt 339,139 feddans compared with 312,642 in 1907, a total increase of 27,183 feddans, mostly in Upper Egypt.

Insurance against loss by bad debts has frequently received the consideration of insurance companies and business men generally, but no scheme has yet been put forward that would fulfil the requirements of the insured and satisfactorily protect the interest of companies undertaking the risk. The main difficulty seems to be the confliction of interest arising from the fact that when an insurance company guarantees a firm against bad debts it requires the assurance that during the period of insurrance the firm will exercise the usual caution and judgment in giving credit. In order to obtain this assurance the policy is provided with so many irrigating provisions that for all pratical purposes the insurance becomes almost an impossibility. The difficulty has been partially overcome in America by the institution of a "gurantee account," which is worked in the following manner:—The agents undertaking the sale of the produstions of a manufacturer will, on receipt of a somewhat higher rate of commitsion guaranttee him against bad debts in respect to all such sales the sales being passed through the agent's book, thus enabling them to deal directly with the accounts. This method of insuring against bad debts has brought into existence in the States what is known as a "credit man," whose function it is to give to his employers (the selling agents) expert and thoroughly up-to-date advice regarding the commercial soundness or unsoundness of the firms dealt with. Some agents pay the manufacturer on short terms for all goods they invoice, even though sold on long credit, charging the current rate of interest on the amounts from the date of payment to the actual due date, The obvious advantage of this system to the manufacturer is that the agent who insures him against loss is also very materially interested in promoting the sale of his productions; it is neither to his interest to sell without proper regard to the commercial standing of his customers nor to exercise undue caution in avoiding bad debts. In addition, he comes into direct personal contact with the men for whose honesty and solvency he is vouching. This variety of agency business necessarily requires captial. There is no dobut of its great popularity in America, for it is equally satisfactory both to producer and seller, but it has yet to make its way in Great Britain.

WINSTON WHEN A BOY.

THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

The marriage of Mr. Winston Churchill to Miss Clementine Hozier has caused a number of anecdotes to be revived about the brilliant young President of the Board of Trade, and not the least interesting among these relate to the time when he was a boy at school. Even in his knickerbocker days "Winston" was noted for his high spirits and precocious ways; although, despite his recklessness and love of adventure, he was always regarded as the politest boy among all his school-fellows. There is a pretty little story told of how, when walking out one day with his school, a boisterous wind carried away the hat of a shabbily dressed little girl who happened to be passing by. Without a moment's hesitation the youthful Winston dashed from the ranks and captured the earring headgear, which he presented with a courtly bow to its grateful owner, utterly indifferent to the jeering remarks of his companions, who twitted him for long afterwards for going to the aid of so humble a maiden. Even in his schooldays Winston Churchill had the bump of loquacity well developed.

The Duke of Argyll has told that when visiting a public school many years ago he was surprised to see a solitary small boy running round the cricket ground. "Who is that boy?" he asked the headmaster. "That is Lord Randolph Churchill's son,' was the reply. "Whenever he speaks too much we make him run three times round the cricket ground as a punishment."

The secret of Mr. Winston Churchill's remarkable success may be summed up in one word—enthusiasm. Although he possesses the brain of a Cabinet Minister, he carries with him the exuberance and hopefulness of a child of twelve. His ardour for his work and his sincere belief in his own political opinions were exemplified some time ago when he was addressing a crowded meeting on Free Trade. In the middle of his speech, the staging at the back of the hall fell in and a stampede among the audience seemed inevitable. But such a little thing as the collapse of some staging was not going to hinder Winston Churchill. As his frightened auditors made for the door, he brought them all to a standstill by shouting at the top of his voice: "Men, let justice be done even though the whole blessed place falls in!" Mr. Churchill has a wonderful power of bringing his audiences round to his way of thinking, and once when it was announced that he was going to lecture in America a gang of his opponents determined to hoot him down and break up his meeting. But in the first five minutes he arrested these men's attention, and as he left the hall that night after the lecture was over the leader of the gang remarked to one of his friends: "Come and have a drink. I need something after that. I guess my hands are sore with clapping.'

Our Tuticorin correspondent wires that the Steam Navigation Company propose running two steamers from Calcutta to Colombo from December next.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc. sell it.

THE "GRIT" OF OUR FOREFATHERS?

The Pessimism of the Earl of Meath.

"This is a question that all who love their country should ask themselves, for upon the answer depends not only the existence of the Empire, but also the very continuance of the British race as one of the dominant peoples of the world," so writes the Earl of Meath in the September issue of the "Nineteenth Century."

"The writer of this article, whilst recognising that the 'grit' of our forefathers (to use an expressive and well understood, though perhaps not strictly classical, word) is to be found in its full strength and vigour amongst large numbers of our people, doubts whether it permeates the entire mass of the population in anything like the proportion it did, say, a hundred years ago.

MEANING OF GRIT.

"The writer understands by the word 'grit' that virile spirit which makes light of pain and physical discomfort and rejoices in the consciousness of victory over adverse circumstances, and which regards the performance of duty, however difficult and distasteful, as one of the supreme virtues of all true men and women. Having expressed this doubt, he will endeavour to justify it by pointing out some of the signs which appear to him indicative of a decadent spirit and of a lack of virility amongst portions of all classes of the community.

"Let us give in this matter, as is right, due precedence to the ladies.

"The deeds of former generations of British men and women, patent to all who read history, render it unnecessary to argue the possession by our ancestors of this virile spirit.

"Do our women of the present day carry on the noble traditions of their forerunners in this respect? The word duty was as sacred to our grandmothers as it was to our grandfathers.

WOMAN'S DUTY.

"Duty demanded of a woman in former days that she should subordinate her own inclinations to those of her parents and of her husband, and that in her conduct she should consider the interests of the State. She was taught that her first duty in life was to marry and produce children who should carry on worthily the traditions of the family and of the race to which she belonged.

"What is the attitude of some of the women of to-day towards these special duties and obligations of their sex? Is it not a fact that amongst the richer classes, at all events, some girls decline to marry unless their suitors are in a position to supply them with luxuries unheard of by their mothers? And have we not heard of girls marrying a man for his money, or his position, and then refusing to live with him?—an act of cold-blooded treachery and of heartless cruelty, which society should punish by a stern ostracism of the offender.

"We know that the birth-rate is diminishing year by year. Does not this mean that women are showing the white feather, and are shirking one of the principal duties of their sex? Again, are the present generation of mothers to be found as often in the nursery and in the schoolroom as their ancestors? I think not.

THE GRIT OF MEN.

"Let us now consider briefly the case of the men, and the attitude assumed by them in regard to duty. Do they possess the same measure of 'grit' as their forefathers?

"The writer desires to make no sweeping generalisations. He proudly acknowledges the splendid qualities of courage and of endurance displayed within recent years by large numbers of Britons, both in peace and in war. He fully recognises the heroic deeds of our soldiers, of our sailors, in action, and of our civilians in times of accident and of peril to life; nevertheless, he would ask whether it is not a fact that surrenders to the enemy without serious loss of life took place during the Boer war more frequently than it is agreeable to the patriot to hear about?

"The average Englishman is often too phlegmatic and heavy of brain to forecast the future with any detail. He is content to trust to inherited instincts of pluck and resource to pull him through all difficulties and adverse circumstances. He forgets that these same instincts of pluck and of resource were only developed in our forefathers by the hard and strenuous conditions of their daily lives, conditions which enforced the continual, not the occasional, use of these qualities.

"Labour in the present day is a thing to be avoided—not to be proud of. It is a disagreeable necessity, which must be made as short and as easy as possible, compatible with the earning of the daily bread-and-butter.

AVOIDING LABOUR.

"Slackness is not, however, confined to the poorer classes; it is found also amongst the richer, amongst those who have been enervated by a faulty up-bringing, usually connected with luxurious living. There is an increasing difficulty in finding amongst the leisured classes men willing to work without remuneration for the public benefit and in philanthropic enterprises. It is a very general complaint that as the older generation of hardworking men of leisure die off it is difficult to replace them.

"There appears to be a general slackness amongst all classes of our population in regard to the performance of duty—a slackness which is weakening to the moral fibre, and is one of the most potent signs of lack of 'grit' amongst the young.

"Pleasure is the god—self-indulgence the object aimed at. Large numbers of men and women seem to have but one aim, namely, enjoyment of the largest amount of so-called pleasure with the smallest amount of labour. As a matter of fact, these people never really obtain the object of their desire, for they never taste of genuine pleasure, which declines to be divorced from that honest labour which is the true source of its keenest delights."

An election petition was being tried, and a witness was called to prove "bribery."

"One of the gentlemen says to me, 'Hodge, you must vote for us,'" said the witness.

"And what did you answer to that?" asked the counsel.

"'Well,' says I, 'how much?'"

"And what did the agent say?"

"He didn't say nothing. The gentleman on the other side he comes to me and says, 'You must vote for us, Hodge'"

"And what did you answer?"

"I said, 'How much?' So he arst me what t'other gentleman offered, and I told him five shillings."

"And what did the agent do?"

"He gave me ten."

Counsel sits down triumphant, and up starts the other side.

"Did you vote for the first party?"

"No."

"Did you vote for the second?"

"No, I ain't got a vote!"

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EMBROIDERY.

The welcome which was given to the admirable publication "Embroidery" (James Pearsall and Co.) was not undeserved. It seemed a little doubtful whether a periodical devoted to so technical a subject could maintain such a high level of excellence, whether it was not destined to sink to that of the many periodicals which deal with needlework in a purely utilitarian spirit. But "Embroidery" has more than fulfilled the promise of its first numbers, and Part III., which has just made its appearance, is, if possible, an improvement on its predecessors. The illustrations are as striking as before, and are even more full of suggestion to the worker. An exquisite child's frock of the early eighteenth century, with its accompanying description, cannot fail to inspire industrious and imaginative mothers while its possible adaptation to a muslin blouse or dress will immediately suggest itself to the nimble-witted, nimble-fingered, and less altruistic needlewoman. There is again a clever and helpful article on designing while invaluable suggestions meeting many technical difficulties bound to arise in the pursuit of the gentle art of stitchery are treated in "Notes on the Technique and making up of Embroideries." Not a few women will complain that they have given up sewing because of the expense of making up their work. G. C. under which initials, we imagine, the clever editress modestly veils herself, has much to say on this subject. She deplores the assistance of professional "making up," and even the use of bought garnitures for as she says "all additions in the shape of tassels, cords, braids, &c., are usually much prettier and more interesting when devised by the worker, for these little details help the personality of the designer to shine through the work, and in this lies, sometimes, part of the attraction. . . . "Almost everyone," she continues, "knows how to make some kind of simple cord or braid"; out for the benefit of those who do not she gives excellent directions quite easy to follow. She has also much to say of the difficulties of embroidering certain materials, which is full of value. A fascinating article treats of "A School-house for the Needle," a pattern-book printed in 1632 at "the Signe of the Faulcon by Richard Shorleyker"; while variety is given to the number by articles on more recondite subjects, such as "Heraldic Embroideries" and "The Dyeing of Silk," to the latter of which Sir Thomas Wardle has materially contributed. Altogether a delightful periodical for women who use their eyes and their brains as well as their fingers. It is pleasant, too, to see that its popularity is appreciated by the trade.

ADVANCE, VENICE.

A correspondent writes from Venice, August 26th: The now ending summer season has brought for the City of the Lagoons two events that although in the first place of local importance, may prove of great interest for a large circle abroad. One is of an artistic nature' Every visitor of Venice will remember the Palazzo Ca d'oro as it stands on such a prominent site on the banks of the Canale Grande and presents the finest specimen of the Gothic style of palace-architecture to be found in the whole city. Now this Palazzo has been completely furnished by its proprietor Baron Franchetti with genuine and precious old pieces and strictly in accordance with the style generally used in the interior of medieval Venetian palaces. The art-loving Baron has most generously opened his Palazzo for public inspection so that Venice has gained another incomparable attraction. For in its present state the portly rooms do not give us the impression of a collection or a Museum, but of the usual abode of a privileged family of olden times where we have found admittance during the temporary absence of the owners.

The second event worth mentioning is of a social character. For we are surprised what a change has been brought about since the opening of the new bathing establishment at the Lido. There is only one opinion that the new building is an unqualified success; it is extremely comfortable, graceful and elegant, and has given a centre to the interesting scenes observable on the beach. The peculiar feature of the seaside life here is the long line of "capanne" i.e. of large bathing boxes on both sides of the new establishments. Every well-to-do family in Venice owns such a "capanna" and during the hot season uses it for taking all meals and receiving guests therein. As these scenes of happy, family life are open to view, one easily imagines, while wandering on the beach, that all is well in the world, especially at dinner time when one sees so many families enjoying their meal while from the embankment of the new building cheerful airs of good music are audible. That the number of visitors to the Lido is expected to grow largely in the next future we noticed also at the pompous warming festivity arranged by the proprietors of the new gigantic Hotel. We were told that besides the Italians the Austrians and Hungarians formed the largest colony of guests, but that people from all parts of Europe and even from the United States are wont to spend a couple of weeks on this charming health resort. Certainly the better accommodation now provided will attract a still larger circle of visitors.

At the same time the restoration and rebuilding of ancient monuments of architecture are making steady progress. At the old Procuratie the scaffolding proceeds from week to week. The new Campanile rises already to an imposing height and will soon receive its crowning-piece. In the Frari-church famous for its art treasures, we hear the clap of the hammers and chisels all day long. Everywhere Venice is busy to make good by thoughtful repairs what two centuries have sinned by carelessness and omission.

An "Ex-Yeoman" relates in the "Times" that at the beginning of the year he was a trooper of the King's Colonials Imperial Yeomanry. "I entered a bar in uniform, and before I had time to make my wants known the pert barmaid said, 'I think you've had enough.' I asked her to serve me with a glass of whisky and a packet of cigarrettes, pretending not to have heard her remark. She went away and I, thinking she had gone to get what I had asked for, spent the intervening time examining the customers in the bar, who were most of them to judge by their appearance, beneath my position in civil life. I was soon surprised to find the 'chucker out' at my elbow, who requested me to leave the premises, and I was even refused the cigarrettes I had asked for. I left the place feeling insulted and indignant and sought the first policeman, when the following conversation took place. 'I say, policeman, am I drunk?' 'I shouldn't think so, sir; why?' 'Do I look drunk?' 'No sir.' 'Do I speak as if I were drunk?' 'No sir.' 'Well, they've refused to serve me over there.' 'If I were you, sir, I'd get one somewhere else.' 'Too late, now I've got to get my bus.' 'Then you've saved the three-pence, sir. Good night, sir.' And that tactful policeman alleviated my annoyance with a laugh. But what about the King's uniform?"

HOW TO PREVENT CANCER.

Dr. Robert Bell's Views.

We subjoin the following interesting extracts rom Dr. Robert Bell's pamphlet on "How to Prevent Cancer" :—

That Cancer is Nature's protest against over-indulgence of the appetite, and the persistent neglect of or disobedience to those hygienic Laws which she has enacted, becomes more evident the longer one pursues the study of this dreadful scourge. It is imperative, therefore, that dietetics in relation to both the causation and treatment of this disease also to its prophylaxis, receive the most unremitting attention.

What we are pleased to term civilisation has a good deal to answer for, and certainly Cancer is an evil which is attributably to a very considerable extent to flagrant errors of diet for which civilisation is directly responsible.

To preserve health one must curb the palate and exercise an amount of restraint which presents itself to many as one of the great trials which man has to contend with. The stupendous amount of disease and suffering which is due "solely" to lack of discipline over the appetite is apparent on every hand.

THE EFFECTS OF OVERFEEDING.

No matter what be the nature of the disease, dietetics must always prove a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of it. If the diet be plain, simple and wholesome, the tendency to over-indulgence will be minimised.

The gourmand's is a dietary which acts as a slow poison, as in its preparation it is rendered unsuitable for the requirements of the human frame. Moreover, the digestive organs are incapable of dealing with the excessive amount of viands which the palate entices its owner to thrust into the stomach. Still, the process is repeated day after day, and as digestion of the material is impossible it undergoes a process of fermentation, the products of which are acrid acids and noxious gases which irritate and distend this long-suffering organ.

But the stomach is not the only organ that is directly affected injuriously. The movements of the heart are seriously impeded and the due expansion of the lungs interferred with by the pushing of the diaphragm upwards and its mobility being restricted. In some instances the stomach may reject the whole of the noxious contents by the act of vomiting, when it will obtain relief for the time being. But if this happy relief is not forthcoming the decomposing mass is shunted into the intestines, there to undergo a further process of decomposition and culminating in the development of myriads of enterotoxins. Now these, gaining entrance to the circulation, produce a form of toxæmia which renders the blood a fertile receptacle of disease, assuming various phases, which otherwise it would have had no difficulty in repelling.

HOW TO PROLONG LIFE.

One thing is beyond all question, and that is the more simply we live the longer we "will" live, and the more pronounced will be our enjoyment of life. Whoever heard of a gourmand being happy at any other time than when he was gorging himself with savoury dishes? And whoever heard of him living to a ripe old age? No, his fate will have been suicide by a slow but sure process long before that period was attainable.

The thyroid gland is given to us to counteract the evil effects arising from accidental or occasional departures from a normal diet, or transgressions against hygienic laws, but to expect it to set itself up as a fortress against persistent attacks of the enemy is demanding too much. The consequence is, when the evil course is pursued unremittingly, its kindly authority is overthrown, and cell metabolism, which had hitherto been through its influence going on harmoniously, breaks out into open rebellion, culminating in disease, Cancer being the most undesirable form it assumes.

THE VALUE OF UNCOOKED FOOD.

As our digestive organs were originally constructed to deal with vegetable matter only, and our physiological needs must rely upon our food being composed, to a much larger extent than we are inclined to admit, of "uncooked" vegetable products, it is incumbent upon us, if we aim at fortifying our bodies against the onslaught of disease, that we conform more rightly to those Laws which Nature has laid down for our guidance.

It is not simply indispensable that the vegetable kingdom supplies our daily wants to a much greater extent than at present obtains, but that it does so in a much more wholesome manner than habit more than common sense has for centuries dictated. We will ascertain, if we consider the subject carefully, that the nutritive properties of vegetables and fruits are materially modified in the process of cooking. Not only is their value as an article of diet reduced but their digestibility also. Besides these, in no small degree their nourishing constituents are removed, and, what is of equal moment, their therapeutic activity is thereby diminished. Let us consider what effect boiling produces upon vegetables or any other of the various articles included in our dietary. Does the albumen present remain in its natural condition with its latent vital energy still unimpaired? Certainly not; its essential characteristics are entirely destroyed, its composition altered and its nutritive value reduced "pro rata." Then it must be conceded the therapeutic and also the sustaining value of the vegetable or fruit is seriously reduced by the removal of the soluble salts which are carried away in solution during the process of cooking. The following experiment will demonstrate how important is the change in character which takes place in the component parts of vegetable substances during the operation of cooking. Take the kernels of a few peach, plum, or cherry stones, and crush them in a mortar, when we will find that the amygdaline has combined with the albumen of the seed, the result being the formation of cyanogen. We will also be able to detect the presence of cyanogen in the saliva of individuals after they have partaken of salads made up of a variety of uncooked vegetables.

Now take a like number of kernels of any kind of stone fruit and boil them for an hour, by which time the albumen they contain will have become coagulated, and notwithstanding the fact that their composition has undergone no change yet crush them as you will this catylitic effect will not follow. The vital energy of the seed has been destroyed, and "pari passu," the chemicals which constituted the vital proprties it originally possessed. Does it not follow that cooking not only diminishes the food value of vegetables and fruit, but also destroys those qualities which are evidently essential as factors in the maintenance of healthy cell metabolism. I am certain it does, and I say so because I have had ample opportunity of demonstrating the highly beneficial effects an uncooked vegetable diet produces upon cancerous growths.

A POWERFUL THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

Moreover, I am convinced that a diet of this nature would, unaided, prove a sufficiently powerful therapeutic agent to rely upon in the treatment of this disease, my reason for hazarding such a statement being that it would prove of immense assistance in re-establishing healthy cell metabolism, and it would accomplish this by providing in sufficient quantity that pabulum which the blood requires to enable it to supply an adequate amount of vital energy to the various organs which their physiological necessities demand, the supply of which had hitherto been deficient. I am convinced that uncooked fruit and vegetable should constitute the chief portion of our daily rations. Even if we consider the effect of a meat diet, experience teaches us that cooking, by coagulating the albumen (and a similar effect is produced by pickling) not only reduces its food value, but renders it more indigestible.

Over twenty years ago, when my health suffered at intervals from overwork, I, like many others from a similar cause, was subject to boils. Now we know that the epithelium, when in a healthy condition, is impervious to all microbie influence. On the other hand if from any cause the epithelial cells do not come to maturity before being thrown off, the succeeding cells loose their horny character and permit the entrance of that microbe into the hair follicles which gives rise to what are erroneously termed heat spots—which frequently develop into boils.

During one of these attacks a friend advised me to eat at least half a dozen oranges every day. I followed his advice and the effect was most gratifying, and I have acted upon it repeatedly, as well as recommended it to my patients and always with satisfactory results. This I can only attribute to the beneficial effects produced upon cell metabolism by the extra quantity of fresh fruit supplied to the system. It would appear therefore that other affections of the skin are due essentially to the same cause as scurvy, though not perhaps to the same degree.

If we look upon the subject from a common sense point of view there can be no reason why we should not eat all our vegetables and fruit in the condition it is presented to us by Nature, as we make selections in the case of lettuce, endive, radishes, celery, young onions, mustard and cress, etc., etc., and the various fruits in their ripe condition.

But to return to the non-vegetable food which vegetarians admit into their dietary, we will find that cooking in every instance has the effect not only of reducing their value as nourishment but also of rendering them more indigestible. The only articles of food which do not appear to be affected prejudicially by cooking are those which contain a large amount of farinaceous material such as the cereals and potatoes.

In offering these remarks I do not for a moment wish it to be inferred that I object from a dietetic point of view to the cooking of such articles as eggs and milk, but my desire is simply to point out the effect cooking has upon their food value. So long as we adopt a dietery composed principally of vegetables and fruit, what might be considered forbiden articles may I think if not too freely indulged in, be taken with impunity.

LATENT VITALITY IN FRUITS AND SEEDS.

I hope the arguments I have adduced in favour of eating uncooked food will have proved fairly conclusive but there is yet another which I hold is of paramount importance, This is based on the fact that all vegetables and fruit are possessed of a "latent vitality," even after they are separated from parent stock. This "vital force, which we know exists in seeds and root vegetables, may remain in abeyance for an indefinite period provided the circumstances are favourable. The essential constituents of the seed must, however, continue to exist a separate entities. Consequently the vitality of the seed remains in a latent state. These important entities, as has been observed, will lose their vital principle if they are subjected to heat sufficient to coagulate albumen, which is an indispensable part of every seed, and essential in the process of germination. So long as this remains intact and in its original condition it possesses the power of parting with its nitrogen, and combining with the carbon of the amygdalin, also present, to form cyanogen. This would appear to be the agent which endows the seed with vital energy and procreative power. The result is germination, and subsequently cell proliferation, which we term growth—so that cyanogen, or cyanogen in combination with hydrogen, forms hydrocyanic acid which, though a deadly poison, would seem, when in a minute quantity, to be essential to the development or at least the continuation of life in plants. And in my opinion the functional activity which controls the healthy metabolism of cells in animals is derived from this source.

Now as heat destroys the possibility of this catylitic action being produced, does it not stand to reason that if we by cooking vegetables and fruit deprive these of their vital principles, that we, as well as seriously reducing their food value, which is of equal importance, destory that which consitutes physological necessity If the presence of this nascent vital principle is essential to cell life in plants, why should it not, if transferred in its active condition to animals, exert a like influence.

It would seem that the presence of nascent cynogen within the seed of plants and vegetables which are adapted for human food, though in infinitesimal quantity, is essential to their existence and procreation. We will also find it present in the flower and the fruit, though not to the extent that it is found in the seed, which is the direct and most important offspring of the flower.

From the foregoing remarks it will not be inferred I trust, that I advocate a dietary entirely composed of uncooked vegetables and fruit, but what I recommend is that these articles should be partaken of in much larger quantities than usually is the case. In my opinion cell metabolism cannot proceed satisfactorily if this is not supplied in a liberal measure.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place quietly in October, between Major J. F. Barry, Indian Army, and Mrs. C. G. Dingwall Fordyce, widow of the late C. G. Dingwall Fordyce, Indian Forest Department.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES DEVELOP THIS COLD WET WEATHER.

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

CURE THEM.

When that pain in your back becomes so bad that the weather begins to annoy you and make you feel cross and irritable; when you have no real appetite, and no matter how much you eat and try to eat, you are still thin and bloodless it's high time you took something for your kidneys.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, as the old adage runs, so before your ailment grows real serious and chronic, we would recommend you to take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

They remove from the system the poisons that have been making you feel so depressed and "blue."

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 145G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

BY THE WAY.

A BOON TO TRAVELLERS.

"PASSENGERS by the Dover-Ostend mail steamer may now send wireless telegrams at the rate of three halfpence a word for the first ten words, and a penny for each subsequent word." So runs the announcement. Wireless telegraphy in these, its early stages, is not so expensive a luxury, after all. The price is not prolibitery. He or she who embarks on the perilous passage to Ostend may assure loving relatives left on the shore that all goes well. For a comparatively trivial expenditure the absence or progress of the symptoms of sea-sickness may be tenderly wired. In a short time we may expect the wireless apparatus to be a familiar provision on every Channel and pleasure steamer. Undoubtedly it would pay its way. The mustard manufacturer attributed his fortune to the mustard people waste, not to that they consume. Wireless telegraphy, in like manner, will bring in large sums by means of unnecessary messages. The necessary will be but as one to a hundred. The hundred will represent the frivolity, the empty nothings, at present confined to picture postcards. The picture postcard is a blessing on a holiday. It just shows where one is—which is all that needs showing. Wireless telegraphy will enable one to tell how he is—which does not need telling. For that very reason—that it offers an opportunity of expressing the inexpressible—we prophesy a frivolous future for the wireless telegraph on short-distance steamers. But the system will not be much appreciated when the passage is really rough.

DISAPPOINTING TAR.

Just when we were hoping that the problem of motor-cars and the dust they raise was being solved by the use of tar, a story comes from Paris that overclouds our fine sky and makes us see black specks throughout the firmament. The tar laid on the fine road leading from the Arc de Triomphe to the Bois de Boulogne rising into the air in the form of invisible dust in the heat of the summer has killed magnificent trees and blighted the adjoining flower-beds. It is not wholly surprising. Walking sometimes on sultry summer's day along a newly paved and tarred road in London the wayfarer will suddenly feel his eyes begin to smart as though some distillation from the road were attacking them. A hot, stinging vapour seems to rise from the wood-blocks. According to the experts of Paris, it is not a vapour, but a dust, and that is far worse. Are we to be reduced to covering the tar with broken fragments of shells from the seashore, as has lately been done on the main avenue in Regent's Park? But are there enough shells to go round, and how long a time would elapse before they also were ground into dust? The question is perplexing in the extreme, but we do not despair of seeing a blameless composition put on the market and the roads.

THE DESPERATE MOTORIST.

The inconsiderable driving of motors and the dust problem to be taken seriously in hand by the Royal Automobile Club. Prince Francis of Teck, the chairman, writes a sensible letter expatiating on several important parts of the whole duty of motorists and declares his intention of laying propositions before his committee to the effect that the club shall devote its almost exclusive attention during the autumn and winter months to the causes of public complaint. At the same time a glimpse of a perfect heaven of public travelling is afforded by the regulations made by the amalgamated motor companies for checking excessive speed, preventing one bus trying to overtake another, and providing for stopping when requested! We can hardly believe all the good things we hear. It behoves all motorist to prevent the necessity of England imitating America seems to have despaired of regulation. The more drastic method has been adopted in Long Island of erecting concrete hummocks a foot high across the highway to induce drivers to slow down when approaching a level crossing. If they do not slow down "they will get a shock sufficient to jar their teeth loose," as an official with a gift for elegant description justly remarks. We bear no malice but we do think such a shock would be no bad thing for any motorist who cares for nobody but himself.

THE SHETLAND PONY TRADE.

The Shetland pony trade, according to a writer in the "World's Work," has somewhat deteriorated of late years. In bygone days a crofter could count upon getting from £6 to £8 for a horse foal, but now these animals are practically unsaleable, unless they are "pedigreed." The Shetland pony is celebrated in every country, and is much superior in symmetry of form, fleetness, and sagacity to the same class of animals in Norway, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland. Ponies coming from the islands of Unst and Fetlar are considered the finest, and usually bring the highest prices. Those of the latter island are a cross between the genuine "sheltie" and the Arabian horse. They are beautiful little animals, but wild and difficult to train.

CHURCH UNION IN AUSTRALIA.

Union between the Churches seems to have a better chance of being practically effected in Australia than at home. Seven years ago there was brought about definite amalgamation between Bible Christians, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyan Methodists. This has entailed the closing of a good many smaller chapels in the country townships of South Australia and Victoria, but has worked well in reducing overlapping and in raising the educational standard of the ministry. The prominent agitators in bringing about the union was Sir Samuel Way, Chief Justice of South Australia, himself the son of a Bible Christian minister. The main difficulty turned out to be financial, the allotment of annuity funds. This was finally overcome, and the Methodist Church is in a stronger position than ever in its history.

THE SAFE IN THE SERIAL.

["The safe, I believe, Mr. Ducaine, was secured with a code lock.' . . . The Duke nodded, 'If I remember rightly,' he said, 'the code word was never mentioned, but was written on a piece o paper, glanced at by each of us in turn, and immediately destroyed.'"—Extract from Chapter XVIII. of the feuilleton in the "Portsmouth Evening News."]

Such wealth as you happen to own,
A gem or some pieces of plate,
Or a precious, first-water stone,
You will lose them, as certain as fate,
If you store this ancestral material
Away in the safe in the serial.
It is vain to employ any mode
Of guarding the safe. You may frame,
To baffle the Villain, a code:
But you'll find to your cost all the same
That there's someone "without whom you've reckon'd"
In Chapter the First, or the Second.
This fact will destroy your belief
In even your intimate friends;
You'll imply that the Hero's a thief,
Instead of the lady who ends
Her existence, as soon as you've trapped her,
In the Last, or Penultimate, Chapter.

THE TWO SERVICES.

ROSYTH AND THE EAST COAST.

It is encouraging to observe the close application with which the First Lord of the Admiralty is devoting himself to the duties of his responsible position. Mr. M'Kenna has been making an inspection of the naval defences on the East Coast, and has also visited the site of the naval base in the Firth of Forth, where he was met by Col. Exham, the superintending civil engineer in charge of the work. Since Mr. M'Kenna succeeded Lord Tweedmouth at the Admiralty he has made himself acquainted with most of the naval stations and shipbuilding yards which execute national work, and the recent visit to Rosyth and the Tyne will give the First Lord of the Admiralty a clearer conception of the importance of the still undeveloped resources of this part of the coast line. The Minister for the Navy could not have spent the recess more profitably than in making himself personally acquainted with the requirements of the East Coast, and in visiting some of the great private shipbuilding establishments, which are national assets, second in importance only to those under the direct control of the Admiralty.

TORPEDO COMPETITIONS.

At last the Admiralty have acceded to the long desired wish for an annual competition in connection with the torpedo branch of the naval service. Although the prize money is only based on a scale of £1 per boat per annum, the competition is nevertheless, calculated to stimulate interest in firing with the Whitehead torpedo, the monetary value being quite a minor consideration compared with the figure of merit occupied by the vessels in the annual returns. The competition, which is to take place during the summer or autumn, is open to the Eastern and Western destroyer flotillas, the torpedo boats and destroyers belonging to Portsmouth, Devonport, the Nore, and the Home Fleet, the Mediterranean and China destroyer flotillas, and the torpedo boats attached to Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Gibraltar. Divisions of six boats, or as near that number as may be found convenient, are to compete together, and the Admiralty have approved of three schemes by which the commodore, captains, or senior officers of flotillas may group their several flotillas this year. Upon the detailed reports which are to be prepared at the conclusion of the competition, and any suggestions which may be made, the Admiralty will doubtless be able to devise a scheme which will act as an incentive in bringing out the best talents of the man behind the torpedo.

A HOSPITAL LAUNCH.

To the auxiliary vessels attached to the Channel Fleet is about to be added a hospital launch, in which provision is made for eleven cot cases, in addition to accommodation for minor cases. The vessel which has been converted from a 42-foot service launch, is housed in for nearly the whole length, and fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the comfort and convenience of officers and men who have to be sent from the ships to the sick quarters on shore at Portland. The launch has sliding doors on the port side of sufficient dimensions to admit of cots being got inside with the minimum of discomfort, while moveable skylights will enable ample light and ventilation to reach the interior. This hospital launch will be a welcome acquisition to the Channel Fleet, and it is hoped that in due course it will be followed by improved facilities for conveying large bodies of men from the ships to the shore.

THE MARINE GAS ENGINE.

Naval evolution is as brisk to-day in all departments as at any time during the last decade, which has been pregnant with naval progress. Hardly has the turbine been installed in the latest of our largest fighting ships than we learn of a startling success by Messrs. William Beardmore and Co. in driving the old gunboat "Rattler" at a speed of 11 knots an hour by means of a suction gas engine. This means of propulsion has many advantages on board ship if it can be perfected for marine purposes. It is a much lighter installation than the steam-propelling machinery, and it is much cheaper so far as the fuel supply is concerned, as the gas producers will consume slack or dross coal, and the best Welsh will be much depreciated in value for marine purposes if suction gas comes into general use on board ship. But at present, at any rate, a small steam or an electrical installation will also be necessary for many auxiliary purposes, such as lighting the ship, hoisting in and out boats, steering the ship, etc., for which suction gas cannot yet be utilised. Gas engines are making great strides in the industrial world, especially in this country, and fine specimens of the new engine and its gas-producers can be seen at the Franco-British Exhibition in the Engineering Department. Suction gas cannot, however, be used with turbines at present, but has an engine of its own, in which a large fly-wheel shows up conspicuously and at once catches the eye of the layman. But the marine gas engine is still in its earliest infancy, although its potentialities for marine purposes has been demonstrated beyond doubt.

HONORARY COLONELS OF THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

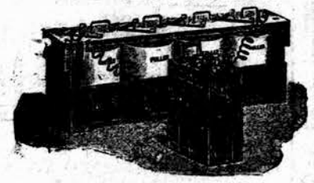
No announcement has been made as to the intentions of the War Office with reference to the appointment of honorary colonels to the battalions or other units of the new Special Reserve, but it is a very singular thing that, as the Militia battalions are transferred, their honorary colonels, including his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, disappear from the "Army List." By whose authority is this done? Most of the Militia battalions have now been transferred to the fresh organisation, and many of their officers have been gazetted to places in the Special Reserve. It seems to us that, in view of the great importance of enlisting county influence in support of the Special Reserve, so that men may be encouraged to enter the force, it would be eminently wise to appoint as honorary colonels those noblemen and gentlemen who have held the same positions in the Militia. We shall be very surprised if this is not done. The King was honorary colonel of the 4th (Militia) Batn. of the West Yorkshire Regiment, and his Majesty and other members of the Royal Family held the same positions in other battalions. It cannot be intended to remove so many illustrious names from the "Army List" at the very time when the active interest of the Crown and of county magnates is so much required.

THE SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

Complaints are still made as to the supposed shortage of officers for the Army, and some of those who write upon this subject should certainly be better informed than they are. It is true that radical changes in organisation and a feeling of insecurity have operated unfavourably upon the Army, and considering all things, it is perhaps surprising that there is no such great shortage as is spoken of. We have already shown that in the higher ranks there are many supernumerary officers, and that the scarcity, such as it is, is amongst the subalterns. More or less, this has always been the case, and must always be so, because as officers disappear from the heads of the lists vacancies occur at the bottom, which are not always filled with regularity, but when a survey is made this shortage does not appear to be very serious, except in certain special corps. It is a fact that the competition to enter the Army is not so keen as it was, but still there are always candidates enough, and what shortage there is appears to be due to the action of the authorities. We cannot suppose that they really wish to leave the Army short of officers, but they are probably not over anxious to fill some of the vacancies, because a certain monetary saving may be possible. However, as we have shown, it is absurd to go on talking about a shortage of officers when no real shortage exists, save such as the authorities can speedily make good, and to recall seconded officers, as has been suggested, would not amend matters at all, because very few of these are subalterns.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night. It is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Main Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Cardiage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitables and Motor Accessories.

JOHN O. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,

Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WEST END

"RAILWAY SERVICE"

WATCH

NICKEL Rs. 15 SILVER Rs. 22

ALSO MADE SMALLER.

These watches are supplied to the Indian State Railways,

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, Hornby Road, opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

A crown of glory—is a beautiful head of hair. An Australian lady now in London writes under date Jan. 28, 1907:

"Ayer's Hair Vigor has done my hair a world of good. Thanks to it, my hair is now thick, glossy, and soft, and when plaited is 55 inches long. Ayer's Hair Vigor ought to be used by every woman who takes pride in her appearance."

You also may have such a crown of glory if you will follow the example of this lady and use

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It will remove all dandruff and make your hair rich and abundant.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

MILLER & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,

No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

It is so nice to do the necessary Toilet with

KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S

KESHRANJAN.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Re. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed. Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and medicines, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.

Nos. 13-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS [illegible]

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by grayness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cost of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH; BUCKS, ENGLAND.

If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from

PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,

Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,

No. 8, Napier Road, Camp POONA.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,

WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and fruitless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Talmont (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—RICHARD & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DUSSOULIER & Co., Agents in Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [21ST SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
44 Bars Silver ...	76,407	London	International Bank.
1 Box gold Bullions	12,860	London	R K Mod-shaw & Co.
1 Bundle Rs. ...	1,750	G.Mandvie	M Mackenzie and Co.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—

The market opened and closed steady for both T.T. and demanded at 1s. 3 15-16d. and for Credits Three Months' Sight at 1s. 4 1-8d. Little or no business was transacted, although some Banks offered Credits (three months) at 1s. 4 3-32d. Far Eastern rates are as given below.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d. to 4 3-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	166 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 3-4

Government Paper :—

The market opened and closed firm at Cash 95-7 and Settlement 95-6 with nothing doing. Calcutta quotations are cash 95-5 and forward (delivery in a month) 95-4.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-7
1st Settlement	95-6

Bullion :—

The London market has remained unchanged, the price quoted being 24d. for both Ready and Forward (two months). New York was also unchanged at 52. The local market opened at 61-12 ex-duty for October settlement and closed at 61-14, with fair business passing, the rate for the following settlement having advanced proportionately. Bar gold is as under.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market to-day opened quiet but steady with hardly any enquiry from Exporters for the new crop or ready cotton. Local speculators are also quiet and there are no orders coming from up country merchants. Mills are buying at cheap rates only what they require and the business done during the day was nominal.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	236	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	229	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211-2	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	197-8	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197	„
Fine M. G. Muttia...	188	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	185	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	181	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	180 1	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	169 1-2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	13,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·77 —07	4·73 —05	4·70 —06	4·68 —05

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·68 —05	4·69 —05	4·71 —04	4·72 —04	4·73 —04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready	Rs.	8	4 6
Apl.-May	Rs.	7	15 6 R. D.

Tone—Quiet.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8	3 0 B. T.
Yellow Gujerat	„	9	4 0 „
Yellow Cawnpore	„	9	1 6 „

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	12 0
Apl.-May.	„	9	4 6 R.D.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 31 14 0

Tone—Strong. Some Satta business was done.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 24 13 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 6 6 0 R.D.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Pessi 85 p.c....Rs. 5 11 0 April-May R. B.

White Delhi, ... „ 5 6 0 „ „

Tone.—Strong.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,460
India	63
Indian Specie Bank	52 1-2

Mills :—

David	331 1-4
Kohinoor	752 1-2
Manoskji Petit	3,195 Ost. X, D.

Presses :—

Indian Cotton Press	133 1-4

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	132
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	362 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,127 1-2 C. D.
Treacher & Co	610

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	562 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	115
Tapti-Valley	440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	539	bales.
Wheat	8,833	cwts.
Linseed	nil	„
Rapeseed	112	„
Gingellyseed	370	„
Poppyseed	125	„
Groundnuts	395	„
Castorseed	3,937	„
Rice	2,839	„
Myrabollams	3,562	„
Cottonseed...	1,963	„
Mowraseed...	1,119	„
Gram	872	„
Jowar	37	„
Maize	nil.	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 19th Sept. 1908, as compared with the statement of 10th Sept. 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 10. Rs.	Sept. 19. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	101,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	38,87,382	43,28,765
Public Deposits at Branches ...	42,11,879	44,44,104
Other Deposits ...	8,65,59,168	913,70,352
Post Bills ...	92,624	92,624
Sundries ...	17,82,466	18,32,649
Rs....	11,66,33,525	12,21,58,494
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,47,21,257	146,08,679
Other authorised Securities.	23,76,838	27,45,116
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	215,47,110	202,19,822
Loans do. do.	2,49,71,204	237,71,294
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,20,09,835	109,96,343
Dead Stock ...	3,11,686	3,11,698
Stamps ...	4,041	4,131
Bullion ...	2,85,383	2,68,979
Balances with other Banks.	6,47,991	5,19,542
Sundries ...	1,58,5 2	1,44,338
Cash ...	4,05,00,666	482,87,252
	11,66,33,525	12,21,58,494

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 19TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 19th Sept. 1908. By Council Bills £16,93,198
By Gold £2,46,248
Balance to be remitted from 20th Sept. 1908 to 31st March 1909 .....£16,566,554

INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun,

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in June 1908, and in the corresponding month of 1906 and 1907 :—

	Month of June.		
British India	1908	1907	1908
Bombay	41569878	37506397	40290307
Madras	3841041	3093380	3295512
Bengal	3860649	3094623	3252956
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2933510	2844784	3177459
Punjab	1257749	1011766	1180118
Central Provinces and Berar...	2395509	2289633	2544942
Total	56655331	49933963	53671994
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain	2055493	2079846	2374294
Grand Total ..	58910824	51913809	56045588

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

		Month of June.		
British India.		1906	1907	1908
Bombay	pds.	13448188	13668270	12576108
	yds.	54760843	54916794	55225739
	doz.	39266	44958	39775
Madras	pds.	618242	626189	604195
	yds.	2667794	2027041	2956916
	doz.	1031	796	670
Bengal	pds.	89325	111176	241056
	yds.	379875	472862	1249921
	doz.	6457	5496	832919
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	2621282	2219883	3388347
	yds.	9111	3424	1627
	doz.	29139	24031	46464
Punjab	pds.	94506	100820	138654
	yds.	23	210	63
	doz.	239623	294795	730181
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	2366498	2458259	2936742
	yds.	244	1343	286
Total ...	pds.	16474553	16466388	19620823
	yds.	63315998	63128468	64966340
	doz.	39395	50731	42421
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore (Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan,	pds.	539783	605892	595317
	yds.	2092235	2366832	2658733
Grand Total ..	pds.	16962436	15171480	16426140
	yds.	64669933	64564079	67297873
	doz.	39395	50731	42421

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 12th Sept, 1908.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 12th Sept. 08 ...	1,35,000	1,76,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	267	348	8	523
For previous 9 weeks of half year	11,46,529	12,11,675	33,272	23,90,476
Total for 10 weeks ..	12,81,529	13,36,675	36,272	26,54,476
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,45,986	1,45,181	2,315	2,93,479
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	289	288	5	582
Total to corresponding date do. ..	12,74,878	16,18,850	49,457	29,43,185
Decrease for the week ...				Rs. 29,479
Do to date				Rs. 2,88,709

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Sept, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	6,000	---	11,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	35	43	---	78
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	45,366	1,65,676	142	1,40,374
Total for 10 weeks ..	50,356	1,09,676	142	1,50,374
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,076	10,682	57	16,825
For mile of Ry. do. ...	43	76	....	119
Total to corresp. date do.	62,597	2,29,746	1,591	2,91,434
Decrease for the week ...				Rs. 5,825
Do. to date				Rs. 1,31,060

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 5th Sept, on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,35,000	1,76,000	4,000	2,64,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	267	348	8	523
For previous 9 weeks of half year	11,46,529	12,11,675	33,272	23,90,476
Total for 10 weeks ..	12,81,529	13,36,675	36,272	26,54,476
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,45,986	1,45,181	2,315	2,93,479
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	289	288	5	582
Total to corresponding date do. ..	12,74,878	16,18,850	49,457	29,43,185
Decrease for the week ...				Rs. 39,479
Do to date				Rs. 2,88,709

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,469
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	63
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	63½ 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	562½
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „	115
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 „	xd 440
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd 104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	560
Century ...	500	500	50	375
Central India...	500	500	85	1,720
Claims ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,127½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	230
Coorla ...	1,800	1,000	40	750
Crescent ...	100	100	5	101
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	980
David ...	250	250	20	xd361¼
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress ...	500	500	25	800
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	150½
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	dividend 75	1,150
James Greaves' ...	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	dividend 35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor... ...	500	500	25	752½
Loopold ...	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas... ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	xd3,195½
Morarji Geculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025½
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	10
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	690
Phoenix ...	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	960
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	830
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	585
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta ...	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,320
Sun ...	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	1,335
Textile... ...	500	500	30	xd1,185
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar ...	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	105
Brazil's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City ...	200	200	14	225
Fort ...	475	475	22½	270
French... ...	500	500	35	xd 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	50	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton	125	135	11½	135½
Khangaum	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Cin ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	50	655
New Berar	500	500	40	580
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	850
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	480
Surat City	200	200	24	245
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld... ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,040
Wardhvan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld,..	100	28	½	15
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	46
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	360	xd10,550
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,850
Bombay Electric ...	P. £16	10	p. p. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	140
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	917½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	2424 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd.2974
Delhi Flour... ...	200	200	18	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	dividend 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Mareks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Vining Co., Limited ...	100	30	....	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	4874
Shivrajpur	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	15 15
Syndicate				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	ncm 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	15 30	... ...	div. 12 50
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 16	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

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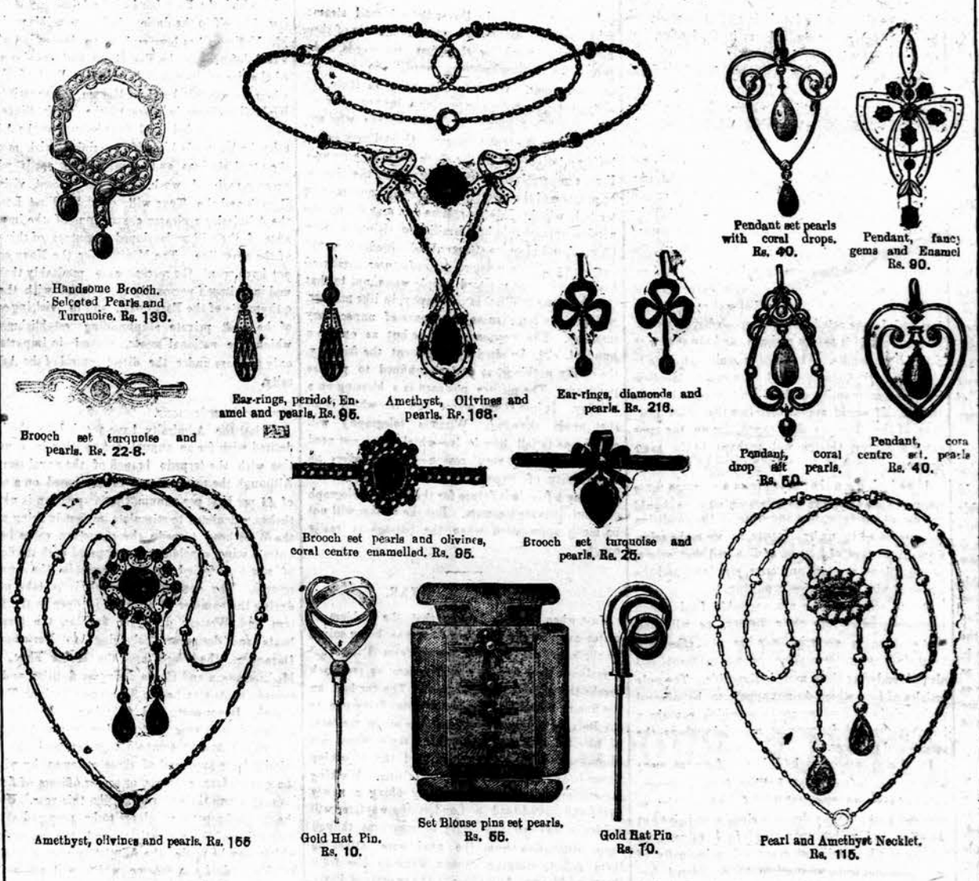

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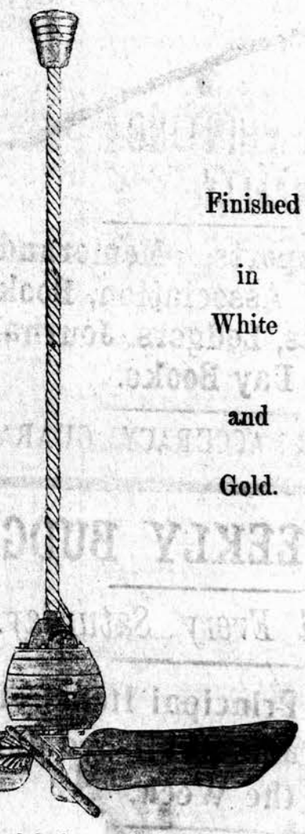

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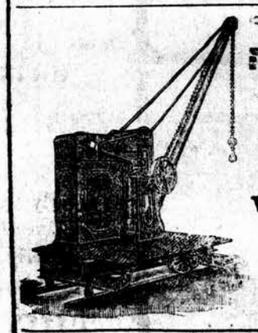

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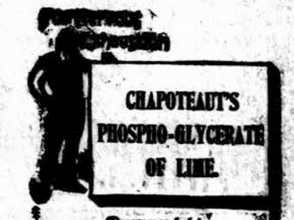

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